FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO: CHINA SOLD HEAVY WATER TO ARGENTINA

PY080209 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang today stated that the Chinese-Argentine agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy signed in May 1984 "can help the cause of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful means," and he admitted that his country has sold heavy water to Argentina. He also reiterated his support for Argentina's rights over the Malvinas Islands [words indistinct] cooperation on a solid basis, with a large potential and ample prospects," and he said that his country "had taken note" of Argentina's opposition to the Malaysia project that proposes that the Antarctic be declared the "universal patrimony of humanity." Zhao granted a press conference at the Hotel Plaza after visiting a milk processing plant in General Rodriguez, Buenos Aires Province, within the framework of his 4-day visit to our country.

Zhao had a private dinner with President Alfonsin tonight at the presidential residence in Olivos, and tomorrow he will travel to Cordoba to visit a farm and the military factory that manufactures aircraft, among other activities.

During the press conference with approximately 30 journalists, Zhao highlighted the fact that "although the social systems and cultural traditions of China and Argentina are different, no basic conflicts of interest exist between us; to the contrary, there are many points of agreement." He maintained that despite the progress of this process of bilateral relations "it must be termed as only the beginning, that is, if the potential and the aspirations of the two countries are taken into account."

Asked about the position that China will adopt during the upcoming vote on the question of the Malvinas at the United Nations, Zhao said that "we appreciate the position of the Argentine Government in wanting to resolve the conflict through peaceful negotiations." In this respect, he excused himself from giving an opinion on the status of the South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands because "China is very far from that region, and we are not familiar with the situation."

When he was asked about the fact that his Latin American trip did not include Chile he answered: "The doors of China are open to all Latin American countries." He stated that China maintains diplomatic relations with 17 Latin American countries and said that "on this trip I only selected 4 countries because I do not have the time to visit all of them."

Asked whether China had sold enriched uranium or heavy water to Argentina, he recalled that the two countries last year had signed an agreement on nuclear energy for peaceful means and he admitted that Beijing had sold heavy water to our country, but he said he did not recall when the sale was or the amount.

Asked whether China will build submarines for Argentina or supply it with technology for building them, he stated: "If you take into account the members of my entourage (in which there are no members of the military or defense officials) you will have the answer." When asked if that possibility had been discussed when a Chinese military delegation visited Argentina 1 month ago, he ironically answered that "when I return to my country I will find out" and stressed that this topic had not been discussed during his visit.

Answering another question, Zhao said China "has taken note" of Argentina's opposition to the Malaysian project declaring the Antarctic a common patrimony of humanity, which is in opposition to our country's claims of sovereignty. He thanked Buenos Aires for the support enabling Beijing to become a consultative member of the Antarctic Treaty and to make scientific expeditions to that continent. He expressed his desire that Argentina and Malaysia reach an agreement on the matter through talks at international forums.

Finally, Zhao reiterated China's desire to "maintain good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union" and he said he is confident that Moscow will treat Beijing in accordance with the latest statements by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU secretary general.

Debt, Disarmament Discussed

PY072037 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1116 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang will sign an additional document in the economic cooperation agreement at the Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon after visiting a dairy plant in General Rodriguez city in Buenos Aires Province.

Zhao Ziyang, who gave a dinner for President Alfonsin at the Chinese Embassy last night, will hold a press conference in the Plaza Hotel today at 1800, and tomorrow he will visit Cordoba Province.

During the dinner last night Alfonsin said Zhao's visit "is a real landmark in our bilateral relations and for the cooperation which we are determined to develop; such is our political intent." Alfonsin toasted "the noble spiritual tradition of the Chinese people, the fraternity between our peoples, the personal good fortune of the premier, and that universal peace and justice be attained among us all for the happiness of humanity."

In turn, Zhao said that his country will not be the first "to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances," and he also exhorted the United States and the Soviet Union to "be the first to substantially reduce their nuclear weaponry." Zhao called "vigorously for the total prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons," and announced that his country will reduce its army by 1 million men. He also expressed his support for the "New Delhi declaration" signed by the Argentine, Mexican, Chinese, Tanzanian, Swedish, and Greek heads of government. He then referred to the Latin American foreign debt, pointedly supporting "the reasonable proposals and positions presented by Argentina and the main Latin American debtor countries." He said the creditor countries should "discuss with the debtor countries a way of finding positive methods to resolve the problem, with a spirit of paying the debt while continuing development."

Yesterday afternoon in a downtown hotel, Zhao gave a lecture organized by the Argentine Council of International Relations. This organization's president, Jorge Aja Espil, proclaimed the distinguished visitor "an honorary academician" of that organization and gave him a diploma. Among those present at the ceremony were: Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who welcomed Zhao; Ambassador-at-Large Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen; former foreign minister Juan Aguirre Lanari; liberal senator from Corrientes Gabriel Feris; and former economy secretary for planning and coordination Guillermo Walter Klein, as well as many members of the diplomatic corps and other special guests.

Martinez Meets Zhao

PY072155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1531 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- This morning Vice President Victor Martinez said Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit is more meaningful than others, because the PRC holds positions similar to our country's on subjects like disarmament, the Third World, self-determination for each country, and the fight against colonialism.

After receiving the Chinese premier in congress, Vice President Martinez told journalists that the PRC and Argentina have common goals, and from now on the two countries will increase their ties even further.

Zhao Ziyang today visited the Argentine Congress and met with Vice President Victor Martinez and Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies, with whom he discussed the legislative system of our country and exchanged presents. Vice President Martinez gave Zhao Ziyang an engraved silver yerba mate container, while Pugliese gave him an Argentine stamp collection; Zhao Ziyang gave them two Chinese lacquer pictures.

$20-Million Credit Extended

PY072111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Chen Muhua, president of the PRC Central Bank, today exchanged notes through which the PRC central bank grants Argentine a $20-million credit line. They also signed an additional note to the protocol regarding the Argentine-PRC economic cooperation.

Foreign Minister Caputo and Chen both noted the importance of this act, which is in keeping with the political spirit of the negotiations undertaken on the occasion of the visit of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. The ceremony was attended by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, and International Economic Relations Secretary Jorge Romero.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES U.S. TREASURY OFFICIAL

PY071951 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Relay from presidential residence in Olivos by reporter Silvina Rodriguez Martines Forta]

[Text] As previously reported, President Alfonsin received U.S. Deputy Secretary of Treasury David Mulford today at noon. Finance Secretary Mario Broderson, Economy Secretary Adolfo Canitrot, Economy Minister Sourrouille, and U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Frank Ortiz also participated in the 1-hour meeting.

After the meeting, Sourrouille reported that Mulford had briefed President Alfonsin about the Baker plan. Mulford also asked about the achievements of the austral plan, the road to be followed in the economic field, and Argentina's current situation.

PERUVIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY072210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1642 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Luis Alva Castro, Peruvian vice president and economy minister, arrived today in Argentina. During his stay he plans to hold several meetings with Argentine authorities. Upon his arrival today at noon at Ezeiza International Airport, Alva Castro told the press that the objective of his visit is to congratulate the Argentine Government on its victory in the 3 November elections.

Asked whether during his stay he will also meet with David Mulford, U.S. assistant secretary of the Treasury who has been in Buenos Aires since yesterday, Alva Castro noted that he is here to meet with Argentine authorities.

When questioned on whether Peru will try to seek a consensus of Latin American countries regarding the position of Peruvian President Alan Garcia of paying only 10 percent of revenues derived from Peruvian exports on the debt it has with foreign banks, Alva Castro said it would be pretentious on our part to expect all countries to follow our steps. He added: We have said that we will pay the financial system only 10 percent of revenues derived from our exports because of the present situation we are confronting and because if we did otherwise we would be undermining the future of Peruvian society.

Asked whether he will promote the creation of a Latin American monetary fund, he said that this is a proposal we have been promoting for some time.

SALE OF PUCARA PLANES TO IRAQ CONFIRMED

PY071830 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1207 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cordoba, 7 Nov (NA) -- Provincial Foreign Trade Secretary Jorge Caminotti has revealed that the sale of 20 Pucara IA-58 aircraft to Iraq "has already been confirmed." Caminotti stated that "this sale was never definitely canceled, but the delivery has been postponed until some export difficulties were overcome."

He also explained: "This is not an operation for the sale of weapons but of aircraft that can be used for other purposes as well," although he did not specify what those are.

Caminotti added that the problems that had emerged at the beginning of the negotiations "were finally overcome as our country gradually managed to better outline its export policy and the role it must play in the family of nations."

The sale of Pucara aircraft abroad will permit an effective reactivation of the military aircraft factory in this capital.

Similarly, a private enterprise has just been dedicated inside the Cordoba Air Force manufacturing plant, a factory dedicated to the production of remote-controlled mobile targets and highly complex electronic devices for use in modern aircraft.

BLOQUISTA GOVERNOR OF SAN JUAN PROVINCE RESIGNS

PY061037 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1019 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] San Juan, 6 Nov (NA) -- Leopoldo Bravo, governor of San Juan province, early this morning tendered his resignation, according to a high-level provincial government source. The source explained that the governor made this irrevocable decision in the wake of the results of the elections held on 3 November, which were unfavorable for the Bloquista Party led by Bravo.

The governor himself announced his decision to a group of top Bloquista Party leaders during a meeting called for this specific purpose.

BOMB THREATS REPORTED AT AIRPORT, CLINIC

PY080020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 7 Nov 85

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (EFE) -- The explosion of another two bombs in less than 24 hours once again has tarnished the Argentine political panorama, 3 days after the people expressed their massive support to democracy through the ballot boxes.

This morning a bomb of medium power exploded in the offices of the U.S. company Xerox, causing material damages but no casualties.

Almost simultaneously, another two bomb threats prompted the delay of an aircraft's departure from the Aeroparque Airport, used for domestic flights, and the evacuation of a childrens' clinic.

The Xerox offices are located 150 meters from the Navy Mechanical School, a clandestine detention and torture center of the military regime, according to testimony given during the trial of nine former government junta commanders.

The federal police told EFE that a trotyl charge similar to the one used in the attack against the San Ignacio Church was used against the Xerox office.

Government spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez disclosed that President Alfonsin was immediately informed about these incidents, which are being closely followed by the Argentine Cabinet.

PILOTS TO STRIKE 8 NOVEMBER; SECURITY REVIEWED

PY080237 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- Eduardo Cavali, secretary general of the Airline Pilots Association, today confirmed that "as of 0000 tomorrow and until 2400 of the same day," the Aerolineas Argentinas pilots "will paralyze all the international and domestic flights in demand of better salaries."

Meanwhile, a meeting of the Armed Forces Civilian Personnel Union this afternoon was still analyzing the status of the security personnel used on flights throughout the country, who have been staging 10-minute surprise stoppages since yesterday.

MINISTERS BRIEF SENATORS ON TIN MARKET CRISIS

PY080151 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal has stated that the international tin price crisis could have far-reaching effects on Bolivia. Bedregal made this statement during a Senate hearing requested by Senators Mario Rolon Anaya, Nuflo Chavez, Hector Ormachea, Adalberto Violand, Hugo Campos, and Raul Perez.

Here the highlights of Bedregal's remarks:

[Begin Bedregal recording, in progress] ... surplus, in one of the most difficult tasks we have confronted in recent years. Discharging our duty to inform this high legislative body, we wish to give some background information related to the current international tin price crisis which, being more than a crisis, has marked the collapse of traditional international mechanisms for marketing this metal, which is our basic export item. [end recording]

Bedregal also explained the implications of the suspension of operations at the London Metal Exchange since 24 October.

[Begin Bedregal recording, in progress] ... has persisted up to this moment. And it has persisted because of the buffer stock of the International Tin Council [passage indistinct]. The indirect mechanism of regulating prices through the traditional system of induced sales and purchase that has been in force since 1930 on metal markets, especially on the tin market, has experienced the most serious crisis of modern times in relation to tin. [end recording]

Bedregal added that the problem lies in the overall deterioration of prices of raw materials on international markets. He said that the time has come for Bolivia to take urgent measures, since our economy could be heading for a major crisis as a result of the international tin crisis.

The briefing by the ministers of planning, industry, and mining will continue tomorrow at the Senate to completely clarify the tin problem and its impact on the Bolivian economy.

Half of Tin Mines To Close

PY070254 Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivia will lose $180 million and will have to close 50 percent of its mines as a result of the drop in international tin prices, Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez said here today. Bedregal is the most influential minister of the Paz Estenssoro Administration.

Mineral exports used to provide $300 million in income to the country, but as a result of the price drop, this income will drop to $120 million. The price of tin was around $5.50 per pound, but as a result of the temporary closure of the London Metal Exchange it has dropped to $3.36 per pound, while its production cost in Bolivia exceeds $11 per pound.

Bedregal said that in view of this situation the government will attempt to compensate for the tin losses -- which will also affect the prices of wolfram, antimony, and zinc -- by increasing its exports of hydrocarbons and by strengthening the agribusiness sector.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY061124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1514 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Nov (EFE) -- The government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro, which will complete 3 months in office tomorrow, today denied rumors of a Cabinet reshuffle, rumors that have been circulating in recent days. According to press reports, Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert and Industry Minister Douglas Ascarrunz would be dismissed despite having the support of Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal, the head of the economic team.

Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy today said that no minister has resigned because there is no reason for it. He noted however, that President Paz Estenssoro has the authority to reorganize his cabinet.

Planning Under Secretary Resigns

PY062016 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The first resignation in the government of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] took place this morning when Under Secretary Alejandro Pacheco sent a letter of resignation to Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal, a high Planning Ministry source revealed today.

It is known that Pacheco resigned due to differences of opinion with Minister Bedregal. According to a copy of the letter of resignation given to Panamericana, Pacheco's resignation is irrevocable, therefore it is not subject to the minister's reconsideration.

The name of Pacheco's successor will be known in the next few hours.

SARNEY REFUSES TO LIFT INFORMATICS RESTRICTIONS

PY071312 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portugese 0130 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] President Jose Sarney revealed today that he is being pressured to cancel restrictions on the informatics market; but he said he will not be intimidated by such pressures because he considers this a matter of national sovereignty. This was his reply to the concern expressed by the Brazilian Informatics Commission about attacks against the informatics law approved by Congress last year.

Sao Paulo Senator Severo Gomes of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] said the main spokesman of the groups that are exerting pressure on this issue from inside the country and abroad is Mato Grosso Senator Roberto Campos of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] who recently intensified his criticism of restrictions on the informatics market.

URBAN AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITING ISRAEL

PY042001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1504 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 4 Nov (EFE) -- Brazilian Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Mario Sa Pereia de Souza is in Israel visiting solar energy plants and installations of the prefabricated housing industry.

This is the first time a Brazilian minister has visited Israel in 12 years. However, a diplomatic source of the Israeli Foreign Ministry has told EFE that Sa Pereia is on a private visit.

The Brazilian minister arrived at a hotel in Tel Aviv on 2 November and will leave on 6 November.

CANESSA REPLACES BENAVIDES IN GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA080111 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0049 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, Chile 7 Nov (EFE) -- General Cesar Raul Benavides, Army representative in the Chilean Government junta, was replaced today.

General Julio Canessa Robert, until now Army deputy commander, will replace Gen Benavides.

PINOCHET TO RESUME USUAL ACTIVITIES, MAY TRAVEL

PY071844 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] President Pinochet is studying the possibility of traveling to the northern part of the country next week. This has been reported by the Press Secretariat of the Presidency, explaining that the objective of the trip is to acquire on-the-spot information about social and economic progress, while simultaneously staying in contact with the community and carrying out official duties.

It has also been reported that President Pinochet will today resume his normal activities at his office in La Moneda Palace. In the last few days the president has been suffering from a cold, and rest had been recommended in order that it not get worse. Nevertheless, the president has continued with his normal activities. In the last few hours he has had meetings with several ministers, attended to other government business, and signed various documents.

PERU'S WAGNER ARRIVES FOR BILATERAL TALKS

PY080102 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Relay from Arica by journalist Luis Alberto Molinas]

[Excerpts] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner today arrived at the Arica-Tacna railroad station at exactly 1810. The Peruvian foreign minister travelled for 1 hour in an armored yellow railroad car from Tacna to Arica. The Peruvian foreign minister was welcomed at the railroad station by his Chilean colleague, Jaime del Valle. When he stepped down from the railroad car, Del Valle embraced Wagner in a traditional gesture of friendship.

Later the Peruvian minister greeted the authorities who were present at the station to welcome him, among whom were Brigadier General Gaston Frez, the intendant of the 1st Region; Peruvian Ambassador to Chile Jose Luis Bustamante; and other high-ranking local civilian and military officials.

Afterward, Foreign Minister Allan Wagner read a message in which he explained the objectives of the meeting, which he described as frank and friendly:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to lead a Peruvian delegation to this working meeting, during which we will hold important negotiations with my distinguished friend, Jaime del Valle, within the framework of true friendship which must always prevail in our bilateral relations.

Our dialogue will center mainly on negotiations over the various pending issues concerning the 1929 Lima Treaty, which is of vital importance in Peruvian-Chilean relations and which I am certain we shall be able to interpret correctly. Our conversations will also encompass the curtailment of expenses in arms purchasing which is what our nations hope and need to achieve.

In this regard, I am pleased to note the excellent response on the part of his excellency the president of Chile to the initiative of the president of Peru, on the curtailment of expenditures to purchase military weapons at the regional level. The fact that there is this agreement on such an important issue means the two governments share the conviction that greater resources should be allocated for the development and well-being demanded by our nations.

We hope that the process to be undertaken during this meeting will lead us through progressive and firm steps toward achieving an atmosphere of trust, allowing us to achieve such a noble objective at the regional level. Moreover, we shall study formulas to help us in strengthening our trade, cultural, and cooperative ties with the objective of achieving a better future for our nations.

In view of this, I wish to say that the Peruvian Government and this foreign minister in particular have the best of intentions toward achieving new formulas of cooperation and understanding with Chile, a country with which we share those problems affecting Latin America and which, in view of the prevailing crisis, demand the greater of efforts to better reach those objective, which are of common interest: Thank you. [end recording]

Arms Limitations Doubtful

PY072250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (APF) -- Chilean Defense Minister Admiral Patricio Carvajal stated here today that no one should harbor great illusions about a possible Peruvian-Chilean agreement to reduce arms purchases. Speaking at the end of a governmental meeting called to discuss relations between the two countries, Carvajal said: I am not saying we should refuse to discuss the issue, but it is indeed very difficult to reach an agreement on arms limitations.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and his Chilean counterpart, Allan Wagner, will meet in Arica, Chile, 7-9 November to discuss arms in the region and bilateral issues.

Carvajal said: Chile has been very cautious in making arms purchases; we have not made any outrageous purchase. Commenting on a possible effort to balance Chilean and Peruvian military might, he said this should be studied. Carvajal added: No one should think that it will be easy to reach an agreement on arms limitations just because we have better relations; the arms we have at hand are needed to defend our nation. Carvajal emphasized the need to promote trade, cultural relations, and friendship with Peru.

CUADRA ACCUSES COMMUNISTS OF DESTABILIZATION

PY080033 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The government is studying the situation that has arisen as a result of the latest acts of violence. The public is tired of these so-called peaceful protests, in which no one assumes the responsibility for the damage and suffering they cause.

These statements were made by Government Secretary General Francisco Cuadra, who had a long talk with the press at his office and dealt with several serious questions, including the days of violence which have become a concern for the whole country.

Cuadra emphatically stated that the government had reported a long time ago that there was a strategy to promote violence, prepared by the Communist Party. He supported his statement with documents and facts and gave a detailed report on the announcement made by Luis Corvalan 3 years ago regarding the actions which were to be taken in Chile to destabilize the situation of the country.

[Cuadra] "An article was published in the information bulletin of the communist parties, Issue No 469, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in July 1982, 3 and 1/2 years ago. In the article, the secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, who lives in Moscow, said that it was essential to prepare a popular uprising against the tyranny. He also said that there was a need for a policy aimed at destabilizing the fascist dictatorship. To this end, he gave the following guidelines, and it is of great importance that you should know them.

"The actions of destabilization include certain acts of sabotage, such as energy cuts in the high-tension power lines, the use of various types of bombs, the interruption of radio and television broadcasts, barricades in the roads, and the execution of those who have committed massacres. Some of these destabilizing actions are carried out by specialized groups, others by the people themselves. It is necessary to organize those actions in a way to enable the people to participate in them. We, the communists, give priority attention to this.

"Luis Corvalan concludes by saying that unified opposition activities and solidarity with leftist parties is of fundamental importance in order to bring about a popular uprising which will forge a new unity among the people.

"We have often denounced this plan, and yesterday's activities again confirm what the government has said.

"This was said by Mr Corvalan in July 1982, but he confirmed it in a different way on 10 October, less than 1 month ago, in the Radio Moscow broadcast at 2300. He then said the following: We are talking of rebellion and popular uprising. Others are talking of civil disobedience and [words indistinct]. It should be asked: What is the difference in concepts, if there is any? It is only a question of shades. In all these positions there is an attitude of struggle against the dictatorship and a revolutionary stance. To some extent, we the protagonists of the social process follow one or the other, and we take up and assimilate what is born in practice from among the masses.

"This is the background of what happened in Sant ago yesterday, and without knowing this background, people often limit themselves to analyzing the specific details without understanding the origin of the events."

Cuadra then said that it is important, precisely because of this situation, to [word indistinct] against communism. He gave as an example what has occurred at the universities, where the Christian Democrats have joined the leftists, thus showing the incoherence of their arguments.

[Cuadra] "As the government has often said, it is of basic importance to have a clear position regarding the current problems of the nation and, above all, regarding the Communist Party. This is not at all clear to many people of the opposition. It is enough to mention what has happened at some universities. The Communist Party, which (?uses) the facade of the Popular Democratic Movement, has recognized the document which some politicians agreed upon in August, called the National Accord for Transition to Full Democracy. Recognizing parts of this document, the Communist Party has agreed at the University of Santiago to form a joint candidate list together with the Christian Democrats. This attitude of the Christian Democrats again reveals the incoherence of their political attitude and directly contradicts not only the sense of the so-called accord, but also the specific instructions given by the party leadership itself, headed by Gabriel Valdes. This worsens the incoherences which have occurred in other university sectors and among the Christian Democrats themselves, such as at the Southern University, Concepcion University, the Engineering School of the University of Chile, and now at the University of Santiago. So this is the real situation with which we have to deal."

Cuadra said the problem is that the approval of a document should be followed by honest actions, so that the problem should be that of the people who signed the political accord.

Regarding the political tone acquired by the university elections, Cuadra stated they have always had a political connotation. He added that it is absurd to think that they are of an exclusively corporative nature, as stated by some opposition members. It is necessary to realize, he explained, what has been happening in the country for a long time. Cuadra made it clear, however, that these elections have always tended to exaggerate situations which do not necessarily reflect the life of the nation, precisely because of the characteristics of the youth.

He was also asked to what he ascribed the fact that the effects of the day of violence have been less this time.

[Cuadra] "As we have often been aware, the public seems to be tired of such activities as the so-called peaceful protests. In fact, these events are characterized, among other things, apart from the inconveniences caused to the citizens, by their (?complete) irresponsibility. No one takes responsibility for the effects they produce. When those responsible for calling the protests are brought to court, you have seen how those people take undue advantage of all the rights they have and even stage campaigns protesting the apparent injustice of their imprisonment."

In conclusion he was asked, regarding the latest day of violence, whether actions will be taken against those who called the protest days. Cuadra explained that everything is being studied in order to reach a decision.

[Cuadra] "The so-called peaceful protest of yesterday has a number of effects which have to be evaluated by authorities. The government does not take any rash actions. It evaluates the general situation before taking any specific steps. Therefore, so far no decision has been made. Evidently, there will be one in the next few hours or days, but it depends a lot on the final evaluation of all the circumstances."

He concluded by repeating that the government has powers to place charges in the courts regarding the acts of violence and to guarantee order and security for the normal activities of the population.

CONTINUING REPORTS REVEAL FURTHER DEATHS

PY080122 [Editorial Report] Chilean media have continued to report on violence arising from the nationwide protests.

Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 7 November reports that "according to police sources last night, three persons -- two youths and one worker -- were shot dead during incidents in Santiago. The victims were identified as 21-year-old Emilia de las Mercedes Isurra Ulloa, an unmarried woman residing at 1307 Antuco Street. The young girl was hit by a bullet fired by unidentified individuals riding a van as she was taking part in a demonstration at the corner of San Daniel and La Estrella Streets in Pudahuel district. The second victim was identified as Luis Pena Ilillo Vega, 40, who died while receiving first aid treatment at the Ramon Barros Luco Hospital. Pena Ilillo Vega was wounded during incidents that took place in San Ramon District. The last victim was identified as 21-year-old Nestor Wilson Iturra Gonzalez, residing at 5453 El Tranque Street, Villa Francia, Maipu district. According to the same sources, the young man was hit by bullets fired by unidentified individuals who, as in the previous case, were riding a van. The incident took place on the corner of 5 de Abril and Luis Infantes Cerda Avenues."

"Hundreds of wounded persons -- including 24 members of the Carabineros -- and enormous material damages were caused by the acts of violence in the Santiago metropolitan area and some other Chilean cities. The official report was issued by police sources, which also reported some terrorist bomb attacks against private property."

Santiago Domestic Service goes on to report that "the intendancy of the 5th Region has issued an official communique reporting that 30 individuals were arrested while participating in political demonstrations in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar. The report also includes information on five acts of violence in Vina del Mar and seven in Valparaiso."

"Eight explosive devices on the railway line between El Bellote and Quilque, in the 5th Region, yesterday morning caused a train to derail. Although there were no injuries, this was one of the most serious attacks perpetrated during the past few hours."

The same radio reports that in Santiago an incendiary bomb went off at 2206 last night, burning down a community center in San Miguel. Moreover, a group of demonstrators tried to set the railway line near La Victoria on fire.

Reports from Antofagasta note that serious incidents occured yesterday afternoon when groups of demonstrators, most of them university students, confronted police forces. Carabineros were compelled to resort to chemicals to disperse the demonstrators. Santiago Domestic Service adds that in Rancagua the Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia "stated there are no causes that can justify disorder, destruction, and death."

Santiago Radio Chilena at 1600 GMT on 7 November reports that "a total of five persons have died as a consequence of the latest acts of violence." "The names of Jose Norambuena Canales and Nelson Espinoza lengthen the list of victims released this morning," Radio Chilena reports, without giving further details.

396 Arrested at University

PY071802 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A total of 396 people were arrested at the Physics and Mathematics School of the University of Chile here in Santiago. Of those detained, 56 are not associated with the university and were arrested for violating the antiterrorist law.

According to police sources, they belong to outside organizations and were in possession of Molotov-type bombs, steel pellets, slings, explosives, fuel, stones, and similar objects.

One of the arrested students has been accused of mistreating a Carabinero on duty and of damaging a police vehicle.

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE SECRET POLICE HEADQUARTERS

NC080748 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, Nov 8 (AFP) -- A car bomb injured an undetermined number of people early today outside the headquarters of the Chilean secret police here, according to witnesses.

The bomb exploded just before 3 a.m. (0600 GMT), and caused serious damage. A secret police source declined to give details on the attack, and casualty figures were not immediately available. It was not known if there were any deaths.

The attack came 48 hours after two days of demonstrations against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet, in which at least four persons were killed and 50 injured in clashes with police.

REPORTAGE ON M-19 OCCUPATION OF COURT BUILDING

International Solidarity Noted

PA071828 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Twenty-four hours ago we gave you the television scoop on what was happening at Bolivar Plaza in Bogota. Today we begin this newscast by telling you that this takeover by an M-19 [19 April Movement] group has prompted international solidarity with the Colombian Government. While combined security forces continue to try to free the magistrates held hostage on the 4th floor of the Palace of Justice, Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Ronald Reagan of the United States, Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, and Felipe Gonzalez of Spain sent messages of support to President Belisario Betancur.

According to the most recent reports, about 70 rebels seized the palace, 25 of whom -- Colonel Plazas has just confirmed --- have been killed. So between 30 and 40 guerrillas are still resisting the action of the Army, which has been in control of the basement and the 1st and 2d floors for several hours.

Ten justices are being held by seven M-19 commanders These justices are Supreme Court President Alfonso Reyes Echandia, Alfonso Patino Roselli, Ricardo Medina Moyano -- who has a serious heart ailment -- Fabio Calderon Botero, Dario Velasquez, Pedro Elias Serrano, Manuel Gaona Cruz, Fanny Gonzalez, Hernando Baquero, and Carlos Medellin.

Loud explosions are being and have been heard for several hours from inside the half-destroyed building. Apparently they are dynamite charges placed there by the Army. The government of President Betancur, which has remained in a permanent Council of Ministers' meeting, has reiterated that it will not negotiate with the guerrillas. Thus, it can be surmised that it will accept only their unconditional surrender.

A few moments ago it was reported that General Victor Delgado Vallarino had just contacted one of the M-19 commanders to request their surrender. At the same time he guaranteed again that the rebels' lives would be spared and that they would receive a fair trial. This proposal was once again rejected by the guerrilla commanders.

Well-informed sources indicate that the end to this very serious incident, which is keeping the country in suspense, is imminent.

Government Communique on Occupation

PA071841 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1807 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the Colombian Government on 7 November]

[Text] The National Government, deeply and painfully grieving, reports to the country that:

1. It appreciates and values the solidarity received from the Congress of the Republic, all former presidents, all presidential candidates, the church,and foreign leaders and diplomats, as well as from all community groups which have raised their voices of support on this painful occasion.

2. From the very moment that the attack on one of the public branches -- the judicial branch -- occurred, it rejected any possibility of negotiation with those who, through terrorist actions, want to control our institutions.

3. By repelling this attack, it told its authors that they have to turn themselves in, and, under the protection of the law, it guaranteed that it would respect their lives -- as is its duty -- and that they would receive a fair trial.

4. It appreciates the heroic work of the military and police forces and stresses that thanks to them more than 200 people held by the M-19 were freed after this group attacked the Palace of Justice. It praises the cautious effort that these forces are carrying out to rescue the victims without sacrificing any more lives.

5. It appreciates the action of the Red Cross and offers all the necessary means so that it can continue fulfilling its humanitarian mission.

The government reiterates its faith in the need to continue searching for peace without yielding to threats, regardless of how grave, or jeopardizing the institutions of the Republic. It knows that it is thus interpreting the will of the country's majority, which wants to see the preservation of the national Constitution and the law.

M-19 Leader Details Demands

PA071854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] San Jose, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian guerrilla movement M-19, which has been occupying since yesterday the Palace of Justice in Bogota, has made an appeal in San Jose to President Belisario Betancur to cease hostilities and negotiate with those occuping the building. The secretary of international relations and a member of the M-19 high command, Evereth Bustamante, who stopped over in San Jose, insisted that the group is willing to solve the problem through dialogue and emphasized that "Betancur is responsible for what may happen to the magistrates" captured in the palace.

Bustamante disclosed that among its demands the M-19 lists the following:

The publication of the records of the Peace Commission, where it is established who is responsible for breaking the truce.

That the electoral calendar be revised in Colombia, where elections are slated for next March, in order to establish norms that will permit the guerrilla movements to participate in the elections.

The opposition leader also stressed that the group that occupied the palace will not be evicted by force, pointing out its abilities and combat training. The occupation, he added, "will be accompanied by various simultaneous military actions throughout the country and with mobilization of people in which the people from the political camps of the M-19 will propose again their economic and social demands."

The Colombian Government "will not have any authority to speak about peace in Central America unless it suspends hostilities and speaks with us," Bustamante said, referring to the active role President Betancur has played in the Contadora Group, searching for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict.

"We are willing to reach an agreement which is worthy of both parties," he insisted. The M-19 blamed the Army for breaking the truce last July and accused the military of having unleashed permanent harassment ever since the day the truce was signed on 24 August 1984.

Bustamante also recalled that 2 months ago a national guerrilla Coordinating Board was formed with the Army of National Liberation, the Popular Liberation Army, the Quintin Lame Indian Self-Defense Group, the M-19, and the Ricardo Franco Front, a dissident group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. The FARC was the only organization that did not sign the agreement. The Coordinating Board has reached an agreement to act on the same bases in the event they negotiate with the government. However, if there is no agreement, we will intensify the war, Bustamante concluded.

Betancur Rejects Negotiations

PA071809 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1644 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Report by Juan Carlos Rincon at the Narino Palace in Bogota -- live]

[Excerpts] The government will hold a dialogue, but it does not negotiate. President Betancur stated this to Conservative Party legislators who came to express their solidarity with him at Narino Palace. There is no negotiation with the guerrillas. There is dialogue. An initial dialogue was held through General Victor Alberto Delgado Vallarino, National Police director, who has told the M-19 that they should surrender because there is no escape and that the government guarantees their lives and a fair trial. The president told the legislators that the government can seize the Palace of Justice, but it is not doing so because this is a time for reflection by the country, and the lives of the magistrates held hostage must be safeguarded. The president said that the National Red Cross will enter the Palace of Justice and that talks are being held with the International Red Cross in Switzerland and with representatives of the International Red Cross here in Colombia to help the injured and to try to begin some sort of mediation.

President Betancur said that the defense minister is undertaking a count of the victims in order to issue an official report. Asked whether there was an official figure on the dead and wounded, the president said he did not know. He asked Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe if he had the figure, and the general said that an official report will be issued soon. The president told the Conservative representatives that there are 50 hostages in the Palace of Justice in addition to the magistrates (?being held) on the 4th floor. The government is firm and has the solidarity of the entire country, but it does not negotiate. It holds talks and is ready to have the M-19 guerrillas surrender, and it will guarantee their lives and a fair trial.

In summary, the president has told the congressmen that the government holds talks but does not negotiate, that the guerrilla demands are not official and are not being considered, that the Army and the authorities are capable of militarily seizing the Palace of Justice at any time but that they are not doing so in order to safeguard the lives of the hostages, that the cabinet is in a period of reflection, that the government is firm and hopes that the guerrillas will surrender to prevent bloodshed, that it guarantees their lives and that they will be respected and will receive a fair trial, that the president has the support of the former presidents of the Republic, the presidential candidates, the entire government, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives, that the defense minister is carrying out a count of the casualties in order to issue an official report, and that 50 hostages and 10 magistrates are being held by the M-19.

The cabinet continues meeting. At noon there will be a mass in Narino Palace for all government officials. President Betancur and his ministers may attend.

President Betancur has said that the M-19 has permitted Red Cross members to enter the building. This refutes some reports that the Red Cross had not been able to enter.

Occupiers Reportedly Surrender

PA071932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The M-19 guerrillas who have occupied the palace of Justice in Bogota since Wednesday have surrendered.

Siege Ends; Court President Dead

PA072030 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1950 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] We must report that CARACOL has just confirmed the death of Supreme Court of Justice President Dr Alfonso Reyes Echandia. The situation is now completely under control. In a final operation the hostages have been released. Unfortunately, the guerrillas shot the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, whom they had been holding hostage since yesterday. All the other hostages have been rescued alive.

It looks as if this is the tragic outcome of a situation that began yesterday with an attack on the Palace of Justice. Reyes Echandia's eight companions have been rescued alive [words indistinct]. (?One of those wounded is) Andres Almarales, who was leading the operation for the occupation of the Justice Palace along with Luis Otero.

We now see that Red Cross personnel and the members of the Civilian Defense are entering the palace very easily. On the building's roof is an armed soldier, suggesting that the military authorities also control the situation there. The Colombian flag continues waving without a single tear, despite the many anguishing hours experienced here in the capital.

One of the Army officers (?who participated) in the last operation has just told us that at least between 15 and 20 burned bodies are inside the building. This incident, therefore, has ended tragically, as we have already reported the death of the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and there is now a report that one of the magistrates, Dr Maria Ines Ramos, has also died. This is the name initially provided by the police.

M-19 Leader Killed

PA072117 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 2014 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Live relay by Carlos Reyes]

[Excerpts] It has been officially confirmed by an authorized source that Andres Almarales is dead. His body has been recovered from the Palace of Justice. Almarales was one of two men, the other being Luis Otero, who led the operation which began yesterday at 1140 to occupy the Palace of Justice.

There are still 25 bodies inside the Palace of Justice, some of them charred, which brings to 31 the toll of people killed.

It has also been confirmed that the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dr Alfonso Reyes Echandia, did not die today during the attack to recover the Palace of Justice, but was murdered last night by the guerrillas that attacked the Palace of Justice.

It has also been confirmed that two more magistrates also died. Their identities have not been disclosed, but their bodies have already been removed from the building. The attack is over. The Army controls the situation at the Palace of Justice. The guerrillas did not surrender. They fastened sticks of dynamite to their waists, and when the bullets hit them they were killed by the explosion. Andres Almarales is dead. He was the second in command of the attack on the 4th floor. Other guerrillas also died. Twenty-five people, most of them guerrillas, died in the fire this morning.

The president of the Supreme Court of Justice was murdered by the guerrillas last night. Two other magistrates are also dead.

Movement 'Decimated' After Seige

PA080150 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] This suicidal M-19 attack has decimated the subversive movement, which only yesterday declared war on Colombia from Madrid. The bloody attack on the Palace of Justice was another blow to the structure of the M-19. On 25 April 1983 Jaime Bateman Cayon died in the Darien forests in Panama; he was general commander of the M-19 and leader of the high command formed by 10 persons. He was followed by Ivan Marino Ospina, killed in Cali almost 2 months ago. Numbers three and four, Alvaro Fayad and Carlos Pizarro, are alive in Cauca. Number five, Carlos Toledo Plata, was murdered in Bucaramanga in August 1984; he was followed by Gustavo Arias, alias Boris, then by Antonio Navarro, who was crippled during an attack this year in Cali. Navarro was followed by Luis Otero and Andres Almarales, the leaders of the attack on the Palace of Justice. Both were killed. The list of 10 commanders closes with Vera Grave, also killed today at the Palace of Justice.

Alfonso Reyes Echandia, president of the Supreme Court, was murdered last night by Andres Almarales, one of the leaders of the suicidal operation at the Justice Palace. Eight other magistrates were killed last night along with Reyes Echandia, a high price to pay for democracy, the Constitution, and law.

Death Toll Put at 89

PA080049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 7 Nov (AFP) -- A total of 89 dead, among them guerrillas, policemen, and civilians, is the toll left so far by the occupation of the Palace of Justice by an M-19 guerrilla command. The occupation ended this afternoon when the Army evacuated the last 33 hostages and annihilated the subversive command which refused to surrender, although the government had promised to respect their lives and give them a fair trial.

The police have reported that more than 50 guerillas are dead. The final toll of the bloody incident will be announced tonight by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who will address the nation in the next few minutes by radio and television.

According to a provisional report, the following justices of the Supreme Court of Justice were identified among the victims: Alfonso Reyes Echandia, chief justice of the Supreme Court, Fanny Gonzalez, Manuel Gaona Cruz, Horacio Montoya Giraldo, Ricardo Medina Moyano, Lisandro Romero Soto, and Maria Ines Ramos.

M-19 Communique Condemns Betancur

PA081330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1205 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Madrid, 8 Nov (EFE) -- A member of the high command of the M-19, Antonio Navarro Wolff, said today through the first official communique following the takeover of the Palace of Justice in Bogota that President Belisario Betancur should never again dare say the word peace.

In a communique given to EFE in Madrid, Navarro Wolff blamed President Betancur and the Colombian Army for the situation and assured that it is evident that Belisario's peace is the peace of the tomb, built on the corpse of democracy. The former [as received] spokesman of the M-19 said that with the takeover of the Palace of Justice they simply wanted the truth to be brought out in the open. These were the demands of the guerrillas, and for this truth they heroically gave their lives.

Their only petition was for official documents which the government keeps hidden to be published and for the truth to be told about the break in the peace process, the communique adds.

In the eyes of the M-19 representative, President Betancur and the Colombian Army have covered the country's name with shame and provoked a holocaust worthy of the worst dictatorships. The M-19 adds that Betancur "tried to cover bloodshed with blood. He tried to erase the truth with fire. [quotation marks as received]

The silenced truth and the blood of the fallen are demanding justice. There is no place in the world where Belisario Betancur can escape from his conscience or the justice of God or man, concludes the official M-19 communique.

Navarro Wolff was seriously wounded in an attack earlier this year and initially taken to Mexico, where he was hospitalized until he was later transferred to Cuba, where he is currently residing.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION, URGES CALM

PA080335 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0114 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Address to the nation by President Belisario Betancur -- live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening, Colombians. I am addressing my fellow countrymen, all my fellow countrymen without a single exception, to bring words of encouragement, hope, and faith in these sad and trying times for our beloved homeland. I know that this faith and hope may have dimmed in some of you in light of the negative response of certain groups to the extended hand policy, extended to work for the good of the country. However, this policy has been accepted by other guerrilla groups, the large groups with whom we have signed agreements, and are being carried out in an attempt to consolidate the much-wanted and desired peace.

The first thing I will ask of you, my fellow countrymen, is that in this moment of sorrow you share with us the firmness, serenity, and above all feelings of solidarity and understanding in the face of the direct or indirect, innocent, and humble victims of yesterday's and today's crimes. We must try to view this as something that in the end must help to further strengthen the idea that what Colombia needs most is that spirit of coexistence in the sense of jointly respecting and protecting the lives, honor, and property of all.

The very moment this terrible situation, this nightmare, began, I contacted the former presidents of the Republic. I talked with Alberto Lleras Camargo and Carlos Lleras Restrepo in Bogota, with Misael Pastrana Borrero and Alfonso Lopez Michelsen who are in Europe, and with Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Bogota. I also talked with the presidential candidates, with Virgilio Barco Vargas, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, and Luis Carlos Galan, and with the Senate and Chamber leaders. I calmly and objectively explained the situation to them and told them what was going on at the Palace of Justice in Bogota. I told them of the unfair situation faced by the honorable Supreme Court judges, State Council members, officials, and even guests at the Palace of Justice. All these distinguished people, even the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, organizations that have continued to work despite the sorrow as a way to show that our institutions continue, gave their clear support to our decision to seek solutions that, guaranteeing the lives of those who perpetrated the attack and that they would have impartial judges, would move them to put down their weapons.

The very moment this situation began I also contacted some countrymen trusted by the guerrillas. I asked them to try to make the attackers understand the situation and change their ways, which only tear our beloved homeland apart. I made the same request through radio so that they, through their networks, would appeal to the guerrillas to think about the welfare of our citizens, our brothers. I believe that this is the perfect moment to thank the media for the calm and patriotic manner in which they handled this sad situation before the nation and the world. I hope you will continue your good work as a testimony of your responsibility and love for those superior values that are so necessary and loved.

The criminal attack on the supreme institution of our justice; the burning of its files, including those on drug trafficking; the indescribable crime against the impeccable judges who were until the moment of their criminal sacrifice serene, impartial, and fair; the attack against a Supreme Court of Justice that is free, very free and independent -- so independent that on several occasions it turned down decisions made by the government; it happened to me more than once -- can only be explained as a criminal act prompted by disturbed minds and spirits. I had hoped that those disturbed minds and spirits would understand and be assured, as yesterday we told the guerrilla leaders through the unforgettable teacher and Judge Alfonso Reyes Echandia, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and General Victor Delgado Mallarino, National Police director, that we were offering them impartial trials and judges. Through a civil process, and with the guarantee of the Supreme Court and its magistrates, these judges would make objective and fair decisions.

These events, with their delirious, inhuman, and isolated spectacularism, serve paradoxically to demonstrate very eloquently how strong our institutions are and how much our fatherland rejects all of this extremism from the right, the left, or wherever. Perhaps because it knows that it has the immense responsibility to follow guidelines, the government is firm but calm in its defense of the principles and institutions that embody it. Therefore it can dedicate itself to seeking the best solutions to social problems, which can apparently be solved only one way.

This immense responsibility was assumed by the president of the Republic, who for better or worse personally made decisions, giving those decisions personally. I have absolute control of the situation; therefore, whatever was done to find a legal solution was done on my account, on account of the president of the Republic, and not on account of other factors that he can and must control. In fulfillment of this concept, I repeat that I insisted until the end that the guerrillas should stop the attack under the promise that their lives would be respected, which is only natural, and that they would be given a trial with all of the guarantees offered by our de jure state, which also is only natural.

National unity, fellow patriots, has suffered a blow, but it is stronger than ever, and the government responds to this national unity by increasing its efforts to correct what can be corrected. For example, regarding relations between the political partieis and the government, [2-second break in transmission to create clarity. If we must unite more than we are today, so that the national unity I am speaking about can have new positive expressions, the government will do its part. In this regard, I am honored to inform you that within a few hours I will meet with the former presidents of the country. Of course, those who recklessly play with the idea that they can take advantage of supposed weaknesses or schisms among those of us who are committed to leading the country down the right path are mistaken, because from this painful experience the government emerges more internally united and more united with the Armed Forces.

Yesterday's and today's events have been the result of the recklessness of people not satisfied with the generosity expressed through congressional and government actions, who did not understand the peace process as a magnanimous gesture by the state but as a demonstration of state and government weakness. However, Colombia and the world must know that our political system is aware of its solidity, its strength, and its capacity to incorporate all Colombian into democratic life.

Listen to me, even those who want to destroy the country, who want to destroy the state, who want to change the country by the use of arms. The terrorists know this reality, and because of this they have turned their guerrilla actions into anarchical actions aimed at destabilizing instititions, undermining the people's will, and interrupting Colombia's progress and political development.

The use of terrorism reflects the progressive isolation of the subversive groups from public opinion, especially when those rebel groups seek the support of drug traffickers. Very well, compatriots, despite what has happened, the state and the government must not lose their desire for peace and political reform, and they will not lose them. Therefore, the peace process will continue.

The situation we experienced yesterday and today is tremendous, heart-rending. The president of the Republic, to honor the oath he made, had to defend the fatherland's institutions. He had to go to the instruments that protect sovereignty, which the Constitution itself has placed in his hands. Nothing has been as important for the government as the lives of all of our fellow patriots, without any distinction whatsoever, without distinctions of class, political or religious creeds, or social position. The decisions the government had to make in this delicate historical passage have sought only national interests and the health of the fatherland for your benefit, dear fellow patriots.

Because of this, it is more important than ever that all Colombian people support the measures that common well-being advises, with their understanding, their wisdom, and their objectivity, because it is for the benefit of the community. One more thing, one more thing: The government could not negotiate what is not negotiable: the respectability of our institutions. Nothing should be done under threat, even if what is demanded seems minute. The government did not want to sacrifice more lives because it is guided by compassion, felt and understood in its highest significance, and an inexhaustible desire for peace that you all know of. Yes, peace. The peace that has once again been attacked in a grave, solitary incident, because the country continues on its path. Peace, demonstrating with its calvary how great it is, how urgent it is, how urgent it is for all of us.

Peace has been dealt another blow in a major isolated incident, because the country continues on its way. Peace, during its calvary, has shown how great it is, how urgent it is for all of us. It is urgent for all of us, although some may not want it or may not clearly see it. Yet peace is there and will triumph over the forces of madness. For that reason we continue building bridges for reconciliation. We will rebuild them every time their enemies destroy them. Otherwise we would not have a moral being, a spiritual force as a civilized and worthy nation. We would not be the moral power which Professor Luis Lopez de Mesa honorably called us.

Supreme Court of Justice, State Council, honorable justices, honorable counsels, all judges, all the employees of the justice system, all their relatives: Accept my deepest sympathy, my heartfelt admiration. Your colleagues have served Colombia well. They deserve the gratitude of the beloved fatherland, and they deserve the gratitude of their president, who bows before the justices fallen at the altar of law and before the grief of your relatives, as well as before all those massacred during this senseless, unspeakable tragedy.

Members of the military police, security forces: Accept our words of respect, admiration, and friendship. This morning near dawn I went to see them at their garrisons. Our words of sorrow and solidarity go to the relatives of those sacrificed serving the fatherland at the altar of peace.

We will immediately begin rebuilding the Palace of Justice. Meanwhile, the State Council will function in the Currency House [Casa de Moneda], and the honorable Supreme Court of Justice will function in the National Newspaper Library, where it formerly functioned. We have suspended proceedings [terminos] until the institution can fully function again.

In conclusion, the government does not want to be depicted as haughty and arrogant. It is aware that it is its duty to defend the democratic institutions which Colombians have accepted, and so it has acted accordingly, with a calm firmness, convinced that it could not yield to this sort of wild and unlawful pressure. It could not, and it will never do so in the future.

If one group had no right to complain of a lack of publicity for its activities, aspirations, and programs, it is in fact the same group that now tried to exert brutal pressure to achieve its goals. It has had all sorts of opportunities. The president and the Government have been greatly chided for granting them freedom of expression within a democratic framework. You recall that.

I asked the Colombian people to share the government's calmness during this trying time. I want to thank all those sectors that have conveyed their solidarity with this democratic government that stemmed from the peoples' free will and which, amid the difficult crisis it has had to face, has remained unchanged in its commitment to serve the nation honorably, enthusiastically, and humbly. I want to reiterate that the political process, the electoral process will continue unchanged. In that way, Colombians, you may freely elect your deputies, your rulers, next year. In sum, I want to announce that the social government will continue working on behalf of our neediest compatriots.

We feel comforted by one America which is looking at us with admiration and respect and which is comforting us in our grief. We will calmly and serenely continue on the side of peace. Moreover, we feel comforted by you, a great nation, by admirable compatriots, by a great people. Beloved compatriots, I know that you are saddened, bereaved, hurt, and so am I. Accept, feel my company and solidarity; feel my friendship and most of all my deepest affection for those who were massacred in this senseless and unspeakable tragedy; those who have directly experienced it; all the relatives, all those whose grief fills them with a justified sense of outrage; the relatives and loved ones of the soldiers, officers, police agents, public employees, all those who were massacred; the relatives of the guerrillas -- because they are all our compatriots, and are covered by the same flag -- although our views on the country's destiny and well-being may differ.

Compatriots, I pray that the God of Colombia may enlighten us and give us the wisdom to overcome the obstacles that appear on our fatherland's orderly and peaceful path. May providence enlighten us and be with us all.

3 KIDNAPPED U.S. CITIZENS RELEASED BY REBELS

PA071627 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1401 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Report by L. Rincon]

[Text] Villavicencio -- The three U.S. citizens of the "New Tribe of Colombia" missionary group held since 5 October by a FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] rebel front in the Guaviare-Guainia area have been released.

Pilot Steve Stelle and missionaries Timothy Paul Caine and Bunny Caine were released after 5 days of dialogue in Guaviare with peace commissioners Alberto Rojas Puyo and Carlos Marales, who were with Sheriff Hernando Gonzalez Villamizar.

The police command [words indistinct] in the eastern Llanos, and military authorities have just told CARACOL in this capital that it is not known where the U.S. nationals were released; that they arrived in the village of Calamar last night, and that they will go from there by plane to San Jose del Guaviare, then to Vilavicencio, and from there to Bogota and possibly the United States.

No ransom was paid for the Americans' release, the official sources told CARACOL.

GUERRILLAS STAGE ATTACKS; 10 KILLED, 4 WOUNDED

PA062142 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1725 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (DPA) -- It was officially reported today that 10 persons were murdered and 4 others wounded in the past few hours as a result of guerrilla activities in various parts of Colombia. The guerrilla attacks took place in the Departments of Boyaca, Cesar, Cordoba, and Cundinamarca, according to Army sources in Bogota. The dead include two policemen, seven peasants, and one teacher.

In Pueblo Bello, a town in northern Cesar Department on the slopes of Nevada Hill, Santa Marta, four persons died and four others were wounded. Apparently guerrillas belonging to a dissident group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia attacked the town and killed these four individuals.

A clash with the public forces followed. As a result of this clash, two policemen and two civilians were wounded. Troops from the La Popa Battalion of Santa Marta have established severe controls in the area.

GOVERNMENT DENIES U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST

PA022310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Colombia denied today an extradition petition submitted by a U.S. district court on behalf of a southern New York City precinct for Juan Ramon Matta Ballesteros, a Honduran citizen in prison in this country. The Colombian authorities also suspended a petition submitted by Hondruan authorities for Matta's extradition, who is wanted for various crimes and alleged drug trafficking.

Matta, captured early this year in Cartagena by the Colombian police, will remain under the jurisdiction of the Colombian authorities, according to the decision of President Belisario Betancur. The Colombian Government also annulled the provisional arrest warrant for Matta Ballesteros issued on 30 April 1985 by the Colombian Justice Department for his extradition.

Colombia based its decision on the fact that the papers submitted by the U.S. authorities for Matta's extradition do not meet the requisites established in a bilateral extradition treaty. "The indictment papers issued by a U.S. grand jury were not sent," the Colombian authorities explained. However, they did leave open the possibility of a motion to set aside [recurso de reposicion], which, the Colombian authorities said "must be submitted within 5 days of its notification."

The Colombian Foreign Ministry will report these decisions to the U.S. Government.

DIPLOMAT SAYS NICARAGUAN TIES 'CLOSED CHAPTER'

PA040243 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1748 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Caracas, 3 Nov (DPA) -- Diplomat Orlando Gabela, Ecuadoran chief of protocol, said today that "currently, Ecuador is not interested in restoring relations with Nicaragua." Gabela is in Caracas leading an official Ecuadoran delegation making final preparations for Leon Febres Cordero's trip to Venezuela from 13 to 18 November. The diplomat stated that his country "has not done anything to restore relations" and that "that is a closed chapter." He stressed: "For us, the people's right to self-determination is important, and we believe that should be a reality in all the area countries, including Nicaragua, so that these peoples may have the right to choose their own political destiny without pressures or violence."

He added that his country attaches "great importance" to Leon Febres Cordero's trip to Venezuela and that during the visit he will hold at least two working meetings with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. The topics that will be discussed concern drug traffic, the Central American situation, disarmament, Andean integration, Latin America's foreign debt, and the oil situation. Venezuela and Ecuador are the only two Latin American countries that belong to OPEC. The two leaders will certainly also discuss the growth of bilateral trade and the exchanges needed to promote the expansion of cultural and scientific ties.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

PA061607 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Edgar Teran Teran and Enrique Iglesias, foreign ministers of Ecuador and Uruguay respectively, have signed a joint declaration expressing the willingness of both countries to increase economic and trade relations and technological and cultural cooperation. A mixed commission was also formed. It will meet in this city within the next 90 days to reach an agreement to take care of the special characteristics and difficulties existing in the two countries' trade.

Teran, who will arrive in Quito this afternoon from Guatemala and Uruguay, will report to the president on his achievements during his visit to these countries before announcing the results to the country.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TIES TO INDIAN KHALISTAN ELEMENTS

BK071623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government has categorically denied that there is any official contact with protagonists of the so-called Khalistan. The External Affairs Ministry spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the reiteration of Ecuadoran stand was made during the recent visit of the Indian ambassador in Colombia, Mr M.T. Khisha, to that country. He had a meeting with the foreign minister of Ecuador, Dr Teran Teran, and conveyed to him India's concern over reports on the activities of Khalistan protagonists in that country. The foreign minister reiterated his country's sincere desire for friendly relations with India. He said the basic tenets of Ecuador's foreign policy is not to recognize any separatist movement which are dangerous to the territorial integrity of a friendly country. Mr Khisha, who is resident in Colombia, is also accredited to Ecuador.

CARTAGENA CONSENSUS BOARD MEMBERS VISIT

PA072245 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Members of the Cartagena Consensus arrived from Lima yesterday for a 2-day official visit. The board members who arrived are Pedro Luis Echeverria, coordinator, and Jaime Salazar. The board's coordinator spoke about his stay:

[Begin Echeverria recording] We have come to Ecuador at the invitation of the Ecuadoran Government [10-second break in transmission] on 2 September. We want to hold talks with government and private sectors to learn their views concerning the progress of the integration process and the suggestions the government and the private sector may want to make. These talks will also serve to inform Ecuadoran officials and the country's private sector about our views as members of the board of the Cartagena Consensus. [end recording]

Regarding Echeverria's and Salazar's views, Echeverria said:

[Begin recording] We believe that the Andean process continues to be a variable [una variable] which is very important for the countries involved. We believe that the multilateral plan presented by the Cartagena Consensus must be preserved, and we believe that certain adjustments, which make the progress of the process more realistic, must be introduced. These are adjustments that will certainly be pragmatic to try to give an operational nature to the mechanisms of the Cartagena Consensus which have not fully worked. However, the main reasons that prompted the creation of the Andean process remain valid. We believe that they are especially significant now because of the difficult economic situation all Andean countries are going through and the difficult situation these countries face concerning the international economy.

We all know the current situation of the oil prices and the foreign debt of the Andean countries and how all these factors are affecting their economies. Thus, Andean solidarity and the use of the potential it offers to member countries is the response the Andean group can give to the international situation we are experiencing. [end recording]

The members of the Cartagena Consensus, who will meet with President Leon Febres Cordero and Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla, met with the industries minister and members of the Federation of Chambers of Industrialists of Ecuador and the Chamber of Small Industrialists.

LIMA COUNCIL PLANS MARCH AGAINST U.S. DEBT POLICY

PA080452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0413 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (EFE) -- The Lima municipality has called a new anti-imperialist march for tomorrow, Friday, to protest "the imperialist measures of the U.S. Government" against Peru.

The call to participate in the so-called "anti-imperialist march of the city of Lima" is addressed to the entire metropolitan municipality. The district councils, political parties, and civic, patriotic, labor, trade union, and neighborhood organizations have been invited to participate.

The holding of the march was approved during a regular session of the Lima Council on 31 October, during which it was concluded that "with a clearly imperialist attitude that is an attack against the Peruvian nation, the U.S. Government has proceeded to declare Peru's foreign debt a 'deteriorated asset.'"

The minutes of the municipal meeting add that the U.S. Administration "confirms through this action its determination to continue imposing on the Latin American peoples its rules of the game in handling international policies."

The municipal resolution sets forth "a strong rejection of the U.S. imperialist measures in connection with the Peruvian foreign debt." It is signed by the aldermen of the various political parties represented on the council.

Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, who is also president of the coalition of Marxist parties called the United Left, noted today that the march is aimed at protesting against the U.S. Administration and not against the people of that country. [Words indistinct] will be in charge of organizing the march and will rely on the cooperation of a commission of aldermen of several parties to do so.

RIGHTIST GROUP DENIES ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

PY072337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2120 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Nov (EFE) -- A rightist group accused by Uruguayan politicians of destabilizing Uruguayan politics today came out into the open and announced that its objective is to strengthen democracy. Journalist and merchant Jorge Firos, in the studios of Radio Montecarlo of Montevideo today disclosed the activities carried out by the America and Europe Studies Center, whose president he has been since 1980.

The Uruguayan people were shaken by the charges by the Senate Defense Committee about an alleged international rightict group that was seeking to destabilize the Argentine and Uruguayan regimes.

According to Firos, the group -- made up of four persons -- is nationalist and anticommunist in origin and its purpose is to support the return to democracy and warn the Uruguayan people about the destabilizing attitude of the communists within education and labor union circles. Firos added that the group is made up of democrats, pluralists, and people who have nothing to do with the government or the P-2 Lodge, less still with the events in Argentina that prompted the implementation of a state of seige.

GROUPS TO VISIT PRC; TAIWAN TIES MAY BE BROKEN

PY072333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1107 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Nov (EFE) -- The trip to Beijing that a group of Uruguayan legislators are beginning today and the coming visit to Beijing by a member of the Uruguayan Government have again raised the possibility that the two countries may resume diplomatic relations, and consequently that Uruguay may sever its relations with Taiwan.

The Uruguayan multiparty mission is the first group to visit the PRC since the trip to the PRC in May by Roberto Asiain, international affairs secretary of the Colorado Party (the government party). The multiparty group is made up of Colorado Party legislators Carlos Cigluitti and Luis Hierro Lopez; Blanco party, the main opposition party, legislators Juan Raul Ferreira and Luis Martinez; and legislators from the Broad Front coalition Reynaldo Gargano and Carlos Negro.

A trade delegation led by Agriculture Minister Roberto Vazquez Platero will leave for the PRC on 19 November.

The missions have the support of [word indistinct].

MONTEVIDEO MAYOR DIES OF HEART ATTACK

PY071848 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1602 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Aquiles Lanza, mayor of Montevideo, died today, at the age of 61, in a capital hospital, where he was taken after having suffered a heart attack. President Sanguinetti decreed today that Aquiles Lanza will receive the honors of a minister of state. Burial will take place on 7 November.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL ATTACKS U.S. TRADE GOALS

FL072216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Latin American debt is a direct consequence of the monetarist policy of the United States, whose economic strategy only worsens the political crisis in the area, Vladimir Davidov, Soviet Embassy Attache in Mexico City, said today.

Speaking of the causes of the Latin American foreign debt, the Soviet diplomat said that, during the decade of the 1960's, international monopoly capital needed a new system of economic relations with the countries of Latin America to be able to introduce transnational corporations and banks into these countries. To achieve its goals, the United States used force in countries in which democratic mass movements had developed and exercised great influence on the people, managing finally to impose dictatorships on some nations.

Vladimir Davidov said the monetarist policy converted into doctrine and applied by the IMF has led the United States to an increase in protectionism. U.S. foreign trade goals include free trade, the removal of restrictions on monetary transactions and on the transfer of capital, the providing of access to transnational enterprises, and encouraging competition with national enterprises under the pretext of making them efficient.

DEPUTIES ENDORSE GOVERNMENT EXPROPRIATION DECREE

PA161550 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] By a majority vote, the Chamber of Deputies yesterday agreed to endorse the expropriation decree. Following a lengthy debate lasting more than 7 hours, the Chamber of Deputies decided to support the expropriation policy of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The National Action Party deputies and two deputies of the Mexican Democratic Party opposed this action.

Following the lengthy debate, the deputies issued the following statement: In the same manner that policies and decisions were adopted by the executive branch to confront the situations caused by the earthquake, today, when the executive branch adopted measures to resolve the problems experience by the earthquake victims, this legislative body expresses its firm and decisive support of the expropriation decree.

1985 TRADE BALANCE REPORTED; OIL EXPORTS DROP

FL072310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's balance of trade showed a surplus of $5.655 billion during the period Jan-Sep 1985, it was reported by the Secretariat of Planning and Budget, which said the surplus was greater than that obtained in the same period of 1984, when earnings dropped 42.5 percent. The Secretariat of Planning and Budget underscored the fact that the September trade surplus of $696.4 million was the highest since May. The surplus was derived from total exports of $16.074 billion and $10.419 billion in imports, totals which represent a decrease of 11.9 percent and an increase of 23.7 percent, respectively, in comparison with the same period of 1984.

Planning and Budget reported that exports not related to petroleum products decreased 11.8 percent in comparison with the same period of 1984. Crude oil exports dropped 12 percent. Sales of crude totalled $9.869 billion, or 13.2 percent less than in the first 9 months of 1984. Planning and Budget also reported that sales of petrochemical products dropped 34.6 and that, during the first 9 months of 1985, the increase in exports of products not related to the oil industry included exports of coffee beans, chick peas, fresh fruit, concentrated zinc and sulphur, beer, toasted coffee, and canned fruits and vegetables.

Planning and Budget reported that imports totalled $10.419 billion including transport and insurance costs, which represents an increase of 23.7 percent. The greatest increase was in consumer goods, imports of which increased 32.3 percent, while imports of capital goods and intermediate use goods increased 26.5 and 23 percent, respectively. Planning and Budget said imports of capital goods and consumer goods by the private sector increased 43.7 and 77.7 percent, respectively, while imports of intermediate use goods increased 47.3 percent. Public sector imports were lower than private sector imports. The first totalled $3.332 billion while the second totalled $6.663 billion.

TRANSNATIONALS EXPECTED TO TRANSFER FUNDS OUT

FL080242 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In 1985, $400 million will be transferred out of Mexico by the transnational chemical-pharmaceutical enterprises, a specialist of the Institute of Economic Research, Manuel Bernal Sahagun, said here today. The specialist said Mexico has a severe financial problem, and the situation is becoming critical because of the great vulnerability of the Mexican peso, which limits buying power in this country.

ARMY, NAVY REPORT SUCCESS IN ANTIDRUG PROGRAMS

FL060250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Today the Secretaries of National Defense and Navy informed Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid that they are energetically carrying out programs to eradicate the production and traffic of drugs in Mexico. The chief executive received the two secretaries in separate audiences and received their reports on the activities of their respective secretariats during the last 3 months.

Secretary of National Defense Juan Arevalo Gardoqui said that advances in the Condor area, the Canador Plan, and the Mangosta 2 Special Plan had made possible the destruction of more than 2,700 hectares of marijuana and 2,432 of poppy, and the seizure of 57 tons of marijuana and 8 kilograms of opium. In carrying out these activiteis, 769 presumed national traffickers and 1 foreign trafficker were captured, and 4 airplanes, 151 vehicles, almost 4,000 firearms, and more than 8,000 cartridges of different calibers were seized.

Secretary of Navy Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega said that the Mexican Navy is maintaining a strict watch over national waters to impede the exploitation of its resources and the traffic in drugs. He said that, on the coast of Nayarit, on the Pacific Ocean, the Navy had captured eight persons presumed to be responsible for planting marijuana and trafficking in it. The Navy seized arms and marijuana seeds from these persons. In addition, Navy personnel seized three sacks of marijuana in Yucatan and 47 in Quintana Roo. The patrol boat "Veracruz" captured the Mexican boat "Limpara," in whose holds marijuana seeds had been found.

DELVALLE SAYS BARLETTA FOR WORLD BANK, NOT PANAMA

PA072133 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 85 p 13-A

[Report by EXCELSIOR correspondent Salvador Martinez G.]

[Text] Panama -- Knowing that "no one can govern without support from the parliament, political parties, social sectors, and the Armed Forces," which was the experience of Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Eric Arturo Delvalle -- who has been president of Panama for the past 34 days -- has noted: "As president I feel that I am gaining strength day by day while acting in accordance with what the people want, since I took over the post under very delicate [debilidad] conditions."

Delvalle is decided about governing his people. He is a 48-year old businessman, a member of the Republican Party (one of the six parties that compose the National Democratic Union, UNADE, that won the recent elections). He spoke about the main problem that Panama, Latin America, and the Third World face: the foreign debt. "I believe," he said "that we can convince the World Bank that no one is arguing, that it is not necessary to make structural changes in our economy, and that the argument is about how to make those changes. I believe that we can convince it that we are going to make the changes in our own way and not in the way they are asking or demanding of us."

"This is why I accepted the challenge presented by President Alan Garcia, the challenge of convoking a summit meeting of Latin American countries to discuss the foreign debt problem. We have initiated consultations, which will be carried out in the next few weeks. These consultations with our colleagues are aimed at establishing how much interest there is in this; and if there is massive support, which I hope I will get, then we will start working on the agenda to be discussed at the meeting," he said.

President Delvalle said that the objective of the meeting would be to better understand the problem, to draft joint strategies to get out of the problem, and to see and determine what the creditor and debtor countries expect. The debtor countries, he noted, "are now very worried about getting paid for the money that they so nonchalantly had placed as a surplus."

Wearing a light-blue suit, shining black shoes, and a white shirt, Eric Arturo Delvalle -- "Tuturo," as his friends call him -- received this correspondent in his private residence. During the interview one subject necessarily came up for discussion, that of Ardito Barletta's departure, the reasons for it, and, consequently, Delvalle's arrival to power. He said: "There was instability and uncertainty about the path of Dr. Ardito Barletta's government, especially regarding his economic policies. As a result of this, on the eve of 27 September there was a discussion with the leadership of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], the majority party founded by Torrijos, that lasted for hours, and it was determined then to withdraw support from him. Later, UNADE as a whole backed this decision. Knowing that he did not have the support of the parties or of the legislators, Ardito Barletta decided to present the resignation letter we all know about."

In a small but elegantly decorated living room near the garden behind his residence on the city's west side, Delvalle stated: No one can govern without political party support.

He noted: "Sometimes it is difficult to understand this, but no president can govern without the support of parliament, the political parties that put him in power, the industrialists, the labor sector, and the Armed Forces.

"In other words, no one can govern with his own allies against him. It was believed here that Dr. Ardito Barletta was functioning as vice president of the World Bank rather than as president of Panama."

In the 6 May 1984 elections, the presidential candidacy of Ardito Barletta was part of a ticket presented by UNADE, which is composed of the PRD, the Labor Party, the Republican Party, the Liberal Party, the Popular Broad Front, and the Panamenist Party. The ticket had Delvalle running as first vice presidential candidate and Roderick Esquivel running for the second vice presidency.

UNADE won the elections over an opposition coalition headed by Arnulfo Arias, but the difference in votes was only 1,113, and this created doubts from the very beginning about the government's legitimacy. In the elections for legislators, mayors, and corregimiento representatives, the results clearly favored the PRD, which secured an absolute majority in these three levels of government. As a result, the PRD secured a prominent position over its UNADE allies and over the new government itself.

This was the situation during the first 11 months of the Ardito Barletta administration, a situation that culminated in the separation of Ardito Barletta from the government to make room for Eric Arturo Delvalle, who was next in line according to the Panamanian Constitution.

Perhaps it is because of this that "Tuturo" has attempted to make clear the errors of his predecessor. He spoke about Ardito Barletta's intention to eliminate or drastically reduce protectionist industrial tariffs, a measure that would have provoked the closing of many enterprises. Barletta also wanted to eliminate the tax on imported corn and sorghum, something that would put an end to national production. And in the labor sector, Barletta had plans to do away with some workers' achievements.

Delvalle admitted that it is necessary to make changes in these three fields but noted that these changes must be made in agreement with all the sectors, always taking into consideration the well-being of the country. Another issue that is part of the economic problems that must be resolved is that of securing a more efficient and faster public administration, something we will also work on." [quotation marks as published]

Summarizing, Delvalle said that if we have promoted national and foreign investments in the country, it would be senseless to change the development model and finish off protectionism just to benefit products from industrialized countries "that are doing exactly the opposite."

He explained that he is not going to promote a highly-protected industrial sector because this allows businessmen to earn more and their workers to receive benefits, but the consumers have to pay for this. He stated: "Industries receiving exaggerated protection will be regulated."

He was asked: Mr President: You recently took over a post for which you were not elected, you belong to a minority party in the government coalition, and you witnessed the separation of your predecessor from his post. Under these conditions, what is your commitment, and what do you plan to do at the head of the government?

He answered: I have nothing to do but be politically-minded. UNADE won with its presidential ticket, and if in the government coalition there is a majority party it is only logical that it should expect more and have more influence. If one is to act logically, then every party is to receive the corresponding quota of responsibility in the framework of the government effort.

Regarding the role of the Defense Forces of Panama, Delvalle said they play the role assigned to them by the Constitution. He noted: "Efforts have been made to make it appear that the Defense Forces function behind the back of the president, but their actions are controlled by the executive, and there is no Armed Forces meddling in the government."

Having a brief political record, Delvalle, who was once a legislator 18 years ago, is working to clarify that his government will make firm decisions in every field. He commented on the Torrijos-Carter Treaty that will give Panama sovereignty over the canal uniting the two oceans but that at the same time divides the country in two. He said that the treaty is clean and Panamanian, and therefore his government will fully abide by it. "But," he noted, "we also demand, with the support of all the nations of the world, that the United States also strictly abide by it."

He said that Panama's relations with the United States have been traditionally cordial in spite of the fact that the canal is a great interest and a potential source of friction. He denied that the U.S. suspension of a $5-million loan represents a reprisal and called it just part of a traditional U.S. policy of "waiting for a while whenever there is a change of government," which is what took place here.

He affirmed that Panama's foreign policy will not change and that it will continue zealously supporting the peace effort in Central America by supporting the Contadora Group.

He also referred to Panama's relations with Mexico noting: "We are united by a great friendship and the only kind of confrontation we could ever have would be the kind of confrontation you see in a basketball game or in a boxing ring," referring to sporting events, something that reminded the correspondent that Delvalle has been a boxing manager, director of baseball teams, and a breeder of race horses.

As to how he would characterize his administration, considering that the majority party, the PRD, is demanding a people's struggle from the government, Delvalle stated: "I want to characterize my government as a nationalist one and one of justice for all, regardless of what group or sector a person may belong to."

BELIZE

COUNTRY SEEN AS STEPPING STONE FOR U.S. ENTRY

FL062248 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 3 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] No less an authority than the government publication THE NEW BELIZE in a recent issue reports a growing trend for people from Asia, China, and India using Belize as a stepping stone for entry to the United States. According to the report, they enter Belize legally and leave illegally to travel through Mexico then "thru di back" into the United States.

The wealthier ones soon won't have to suffer any such difficulty. They will be able to buy Belizean citizenship and take advantage of the U.S. quota offered to Belize.

The government has introduced a far-reaching amendment to the Belize Constitution whereby foreigners who can "satisfy the minister" that they are investing US $25,000.00 will be able to get a Belize passport and become a Belizean before you can shout bingo!

The way this law is worded no residence is required, no kind of attachment to Belize is expected. All the foreigner need do is please the raise-up minister and he can secure the birth right of a Belizean.

According to one very reliable report, the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Dean Lindo, on his recent trip to Taiwan was particularly interested in checking out "the market" for Belize citizenship. This is what we have come to, Belize land for sale to foreigners; Belize passports for sale to foreigners. All in the name of the almighty dollar to benefit the few who get richer at the expense of the poor who will suffer more.

COSTA RICA

1985 ECONOMIC REPORT PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT

PA061727 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Juan Manuel Villasuso Estomba, Costa Rican minister of national planning and economic policy, today presented to President Luis Alberto Monge a report on the situation and outlook for the 1985 economy. According to the planning minister, the recent evolution of the Costa Rican economy is a result of the development strategy that has been used. In the economic report, Villasuso explained at length the various elements that are part of that development strategy, including the periods of transformation of the domestic economy, the new exporting sector, the economic democratization, the rationalization of the public sector, and foreign assistance.

The economic report to the president concludes that the economy has evolved positively in the past months of 1985 and that its outlook is encouraging despite the serious situation of foreign strangulation that affects the Costa Rican economy. It points out that in 1985 the economy was affected by various natural phenomena and problems with regard to its trade relations with third countries, which led to a reduction of exports. This caused total exports to be 930 million colones. However, Villasuso indicated that the skillful handling of foreign exchange and relations with international financial institutions prevented this from affecting the nation's production.

Although the economic report does not give figures because these are still unavailable, it estimates that Costa Rica's gross national product will grow between 1 and 3 percent. The estimate takes into account trade with Central America and the fall of banana production. The report estimates that the unemployment rate will fall to 6 percent this year, while salaries will recover their purchasing power thanks to the 5-percent increase of salaries. Regarding the consumer price index, the report estimates prices will vary less than 15 percent, a confirmation of the coherent economic policy that has been implemented, Villasuso stated.

In his report, Villasuso informs the president that the economic crisis has been overcome and that a post-crisis phase has fully set in. He advises that as part of it, all Costa Ricans must contribute their share to resume the path to progress.

In another section of the report, Villasuso indicates that the monetary and fiscal policy implemented during the current administration has sought to consolidate economic stability and advance the process of reactivation of production. In that sense, he states that the goals of the stabilization program are being met, as the fiscal deficit relative to the net national product will be 1.5 percent this year.

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES DEVALUATION NO 18

PA072145 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The Central Bank of Costa Rica yesterday decreed minidevaluation No 18 this year by increasing the value of the dollar by 25 cents.

The sale price was set at 52.95 colones and the purchase price at 52.45 colones. The previous price was 52.20 colones for purchases and 52.70 for sales.

This measure is part of the Central Bank's minidevaluation program, which consists of adjusting the exchange rate by approximately 1 percent every 15 days.

This adjustment responds to variations in the price index and the domestic inflation in relation to the U.S. inflation.

According to Central Bank figures, this year's expected inflation rate is 14 percent; therefore, the exchange rate will have to be readjusted to a little over 54 colones per dollar by the end of the year. The minidevaluation program implies that small adjustments be absorbed without causing great strain on the economy.

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS SUMMARIZES INES DUARTE INTERVIEW

PA072251 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Radio Venceremos now presents the interviews held by our guerrilla radio stations, Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti, with Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte a few minutes before the government and the FMLN exchanged prisoners on 24 October, a strategic victory for our people.

As we all know, we achieved the release of 26 companeros who were in the Duarte prisons and the evacuation, through the International Red Cross, of 96 companeros who were crippled during the war.

Due to the low volume in the recording of this interview, and particularly for our shortwave listeners, we will read a transcript following each answer given by Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte. The following is the interview with Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte.

[Recorded passage indistinct]

The first question to Mrs Duarte was: Could you briefly describe the conditions under which you were held while in the territories controlled by the FMLN?

Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte answered: About this, I could say that in spite of the difficulties, their treatment was very humanitarian and very respectful. Within the limitations they had they tried to cover everything for us: food, clothing, and we had a doctor permanently with us. For any problem we had, we consulted him, and he immediately gave us some medicine. We had a girl accompanying us throughout the entire captivity. I would like to say very nice things about her. She was very kind to us. She was always attentive to us. She would take us in the morning to take a bath, and I could say that the (?others) who took care of us, such as those from security, were also very respectful boys. Well, within this same attention that there was during the 45 days of my captivity, I could say that I must be very grateful for the treatment they gave us as it was really very respectful, and with great humane quality.

[Recorded passage indistinct]

This is the transcript of the answer given by Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte in the recording we have just heard. The question was whether Mrs Ines Guadalupe ever had any contact with the civilian population in the territories controlled by the FMLN. To that question, Mrs Duarte Duran answered in the following manner: Well, it is true. There were no bombings in the area where we actually were. However, between 17 and 19 October there were two bombings that were really very close to where we were. More or less, about 15 or 20 minutes. I can truly tell you this was horrible. I felt the bombs crashing nearby. To see the [word indistinct], to see the small plane, the one they call La Carreta, see how it drops the grenades, I can tell you, I was very afraid. It is a very sorrowful impression and very anguishing when one is not psychologically prepared for that. I think of the fear of the civilian population when they see those planes flying.

Our companero interviewing Mrs Duarte Duran asked her if she was ever in contact with the civilian population. Mrs Duarte Duran answered as follows: I asked to see the civilian population. They thought I was a reporter. I could not explain to them. They told me about their experiences. They told me everything they think, and I really understood them because I had just experienced the bombing.

The bombing lasted from 0900 to 1100, and my meeting with the civilian population was at 1600. They did not know of my situation. I did not tell them anything. But I understood everything they were describing to me, because I experienced the same fear.

[Recorded passage indistinct]

This last question made to Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte was the following: Have your views of our fighters changed at all during this time that you have been here? Does this at all change your views about the war, following your experience that you have lived in this area under the control of the FMLN and living with the fighters and militants of the Salvadoran guerrillas?

Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran answered as follows: Well, yes, my opinion has definitely changed. Actually the idea I had about those who are with the FMLN or any other leftist front was completely different. Now I, after having lived with them, I have seen how they live, I have seen the unity among them, the solidarity, and truly -- judging from what I have [word indistinct] and what I have seen -- I see they have very high convictions and morale.

To conclude this interview by Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti held at Tenancingo with Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte, we asked her for a message to our people, a message to the Salvadoran youth. Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte answered as follows:

[Recorded passage indistinct]

The transcript of Mrs Duarte's answer is the following: Well, not exactly a message, but I would like to say that I have meditated a lot during the days I have been here. The youth, which will guide the country in the future, should prepare itself. The (?thirst) for war should change, and let us hope that soon there will be justice for all, because we need it. We cannot live like this. My message to the youth is that they should prepare, study, look to the future of the country, and that is the most important thing.

Through Radio Venceremos we have listened to this interview with Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte on 24 October in Tenancingo at the time when the prisoners of war were being exchanged in the presence of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas and diplomats from various countries. This is the first and only interview granted by Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte after having remained in FMLN-controlled territory for 45 days.

Interview Said 'Forced'

PA072342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2303 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A ranking official said today that the Salvadoran president's daughter, Ines Guadalupe, was forced by the guerrillas to make statements for a rebel station moments before her release.

Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes said at a press conference that Ines Guadalupe Duarte, who was held for 44 days, "was forced to make statements under the threat that if she did not do so she would not be released."

Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, today broadcast an interview with Duarte's daughter held last 24 October in Tenancingo where she was exchanged for approximately 20 rebels who had been in prison. During the interview, the Salvadoran president's daughter thanked the FMLN for the "respectful and humanitarian" treatment she received during her captivity, during which she was accompanied by a schoolmate, Ana Cecilia Villeda, after being kidnapped in this capital on 10 September.

Rey Prendes said that "a person who has been kidnapped, terrorized, and psychologically pressured cannot refuse to do anything, cannot refuse to make statements requested for propagandist motives." The official said that the same happened to some of the 23 mayors who were released by the FMLN during the exchange for Duarte's daughter. "They were forced to say many things while psychologically bombarded."

MINISTER CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON 'MILITARIZATION'

PA072313 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Finance Minister Ricardo J. Lopez has said that although a military takeover of the ministry could occur, this is not the case now: In this manner, he gave a detailed explanation of the statement he made last week concerning this situation.

He said: "By this I meant that in view of the graveness of the situation, the government might decide to declare a militarization. If this occurred, all of the ministry's employees would be incorporated into the Defense Ministry, as soldiers, corporals, sergeants, generals, and of course, we would be under military laws." Lopez added that once the military laws are declared in effect, those who are not working would be subject to the military laws, which is not yet the case.

Regarding the strike, Minister Lopez said this action is affecting more than 4 million Salvadorans, and that the more serious effects will be felt when our country begins to experience a shortage of supplies and staples.

"This strike at the Finance Ministry, a very delicate government institution, is only contributing to the destabilization of the country and obstructing its economic recovery," the finance minister stressed.

Regarding the measures he has taken, he said he has sent notes to the Accounts Court of the Republic, to the Attorney General's Office, to the Supreme Court of Justice, and to the Labor and Justice Ministries, asking them to determine the legality of the strike being staged by the Finance Ministry workers since 21 October.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VIEWS EAST-WEST CONFRONTATION IN REGION

PA060439 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2236 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan head of state and Army commander today asserted that Central America is currently experiencing an "East-West confrontation" and stressed the need for a meeting of all heads of state of the region.

General Oscar Mejia Victores said: "A confrontation exists in Central America, not because we do not want to coexist, not because we do not want it, but because, unfortunately -- and I will repeat words that President Reagan said not too long ago -- an East-West confrontation exists."

Diplomatic observers have admitted that Guatemala is the Central American nation that has shown the greatest neutrality regarding Central American conflicts and the one that has supported the Contadora Group's pacifying efforts the most.

The Guatemalan head of state added: "We have not been able to reach a consensus because we wait for others to resolve the problems instead of trying to resolve them ourselves."

Mejia stressed his recent proposal that the highest-ranking Central American leaders meet so that "we can reach a consensus and in this way we will not have to wait for someone to come and resolve our problems." Mejia added: "A war will not solve anything."

Mejia assumed power right after the 8 August 1983 coup. He will hand over power on 14 January to the first civilian government after 15 years of military regimes. Mejia said: "It has been our policy to keep in balance without interfering with other countries' political affairs."

HONDURAS

SUIT FILED AGAINST 'UNPATRIOTIC' CONGRESSMEN

PA042247 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Yesterday, the leaders of the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, filed a suit before the First Instance Criminal Court against the deputies who endorsed the motion that intended to transform the National Congress into a national constituent assembly.

Lawyer German Leitzelar filed the suit on behalf of PINU. The document was endorsed by PINU's presidential candidate Enrique Aguilar Paz Cerrato. Here are the details in a special report:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Lawyer German Leitzelar, member of PINU's Political Commission, unexpectedly arrived at the First Instance Criminal Court to initiate a suit against those involved in an attempt to transform the National Congress into a national constituent assembly. The following is the text of the document:

Judge of the First Instance Criminal Court:

On 15 October 1985, our presidential candidate Jose Enrique Aguilar Paz, in a timely fashion, informed the Honduran people about the blow that was being prepared against the Constitution of the Republic in a shameful act aimed at disrupting the current electoral process in order to guarantee the continuation in power of a small group of bad Hondurans who have been promoting this for approximately 2 years.

Last Thursday's incidents at the National Congress show that the charges made by our candidate Aguilar Paz were justified.

A group of citizens elected to defend the fundamental laws of the Republic, irresponsibly avoiding their duties, tried to start the fire of a national tragedy, which was prevented thanks to the courageous and dignified attitude of the people who are united to their legitimate representatives in the legislative chamber and to their armed wing. The people lit the patriotic torch that from now on will light up their permanent vigilance for the preservation of democracy.

Our party is proud to be part of the people, whose overwhelming majority have firmly and courageously defended their democratization process. Once again, our party is proud of its representatives at the National Congress, as they have made the profound democratic ideals that inspire our public actions prevail. Our party recognizes in the Armed Forces a true bulwark in defending freedom and enforcing the law. The opportune statement of its commander served not only to calm down the people who were determined to defend their democratic achievements, but also to show that in addition to achieving victories in the battlefield, this armed branch can also carry laurels of dignity while faithfully complying with its duty as defender of the Constitution and of the republican institutions.

After this first victory, there are still groups that, although unmasked before the people, continue trying to undermine our electoral process in an attempt to carry out their impudent and immoral (?actions).

Therefore, it is prudent to warn the people once again of the need to maintain civic unity as an effective weapon to defend the elections that have been officially scheduled for 24 November, which must be free, clean, and transparent.

However, the people's vigilant attitude will not suffice. The demand for justice initiated by the Honduran people should not end until all those responsible for the aborted coup -- considered a crime per Articles 2, 3, 373, 374, and 375 of the Constitution -- are punished. Unless we do not take serously and punish the authors of this enormous crime, unless we investigate to the end this attack against the nation in order to establish the identity of its actual and intellectual authors, we will be accomplices of the unpatriotic citizens. Therefore, this court should order the necessary and pertinent legal procedures with the expeditiousness and severity the case merits, taking the pertinent legal actions that will establish a precedent to dissuade any future attempts of treason.

Based on the previous considerations, we request the judge acknowledge receipt of this lawsuit for the charges mentioned, and to order, as this public action warrants, the beginning of the pertinent legal procedures, and inform the honorable Supreme Court of Justice so that it can request the corresponding information from the honorable leaders of the National Congress, which should ensure the legal actions against those responsible for the crime.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 31 October 1985

[Signed] PINU Central Board of Directors: Enrique Aguilar Paz, Angel D. Vargas Arturo Suarez Moya, Miguel A. Pabon, Olan Valladares, Yolanda de Vargas, German Leitzelar, Jorge Bickerman, Jose Maria Lagos, Virginia de Aviles, Guillermo Casco Callejas.

Received this date at 1410, at the Secretariat of the First Instance Criminal Court.
[end recording]

TIEMPO CARRIES COMMUNIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE

PA301400 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Oct 85 p 11

[Paid advertisement: Communique of the Communist Party of Honduras -- date not given]

[Text] The Communist Party of Honduras, PCH, is the party of the Honduran working class. Its vanguard, in its highest form of organization, has been called upon to direct the struggle of all those who are exploited in the country, for their democratic rights and national liberation.

The PCH is formed by the most progressive, honest, illustrious, disciplined, most decent and humane people, that is to say, the best of the working class and peasants Its theoretical foundation is Marxism-Leninism, which guides our revolutionary activities and will help us to assume the people's power in the near future, because conditions for this are ripe already.

As everyone knows, Latin American societies now more than ever are shaken by forces at variance with each other that struggle from within. As a responsible and organized party of the Honduran working class, we want to stress the most general aspects of this struggle and, starting from here, describe the situation of Central American peoples, particularly the Honduran people. On one hand, there is imperialism, which acts as a general system for subjection and exploitation. On the other hand, there are the democratic forces that struggle for the peoples' liberation. Although the ways in which imperialism dominates vary from one country to the other, Latin America's various bourgeoisies are unable to master the contradiction generated by the development of the capitalistic presence in their own countries. In the past few decades, the domination by big multinational enterprises has increased in Latin America, as well as by the banana and mining monopolies that it is these monopolies that directly control all economic, political, military, and social aspects. In other words, we are a dependency, a Yankee colony nearly in ruins, living on either international charity and generosity or IMF loans. This is why there exists an interventionistic policy in our purely national affairs, our sovereignty is disrespected, our national dignity is trampled upon every day, so many have been reported missing, and our national resources are being plundered.

When the masses move, prodded by extreme exploitation and hunger, to struggle for their basic democratic rights, these countries' dependent and backward bourgeoisie and landowners, supported by imperialism with its repressive apparatus, resort to the most brutal forms of repressive violence. If their domestic allies are weakened and defeated by the popular forces, direct intervention is used with corrupt military men and "marines" who returned from Vietnam. This makes it clear that, in the struggle for democracy, even the slightest efforts clash with imperialism's general interest. This is why history has always pointed out the role that the working class must play in the world's political processes, because this working class is a determining factor in shifting the course of domination and exploitation.

Through the PCH, the Honduran working class -- in view of this capitalism-oriented and dependent society -- hereby expresses the following: Considering the unquestionable reality of the government's historic obsolescence and now that the traditional economic and political model has been exhausted, making it necessary to change certain forms and renew methods to introduce new faces and stances in the national scenario, willing to participate in clearly false elections, the working class and the rest of the people will not participate in this because they know very well that they will be scorned and deceived once more and their oppressors will assume power.

The principles and the government programs drafted by Hondurans for Hondurans, as well as ideas and doctrines, will be absent, of course. They do not care for moral matters, doctrines, or foundations, whether or not the matter is orthodox or heterodoxical. They are primarily interested in securing money and a bench in the next national congress, becoming deputies regardless of the cost guaranteeing their fat monthly checks for 4 years, the incredible number of privilege's and sinecures, and the impunity and immunity that allows and facilitates all. This is all that it is about, rather than doing or wishing good for the country. We said yesterday and we repeat it now. The 24 November elections will not solve the Honduran people's serious problems.

As long as efforts are not made for a radical change, as long as the working class and its party are not in power, and as long as the means of production are not in the hands of workers, there will be misery and those who are exploited. In addition, we do not see a climate of peace with other Central American peoples and we do not want to admit -- due to our servility -- that friendship with our neighbors in a disinterested and undemagogical manner is necessary and urgent. Also, no short- or long-term plans have been presented for economic development, for creating jobs, and for combating unemployment.

We would agree to participate in elections provided there existed a joint effort by all progressive and leftist forces with a democratic, anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic government platform with radical agrarian reforms.

Therefore, we make an appeal to abstentionism. It is not worth the effort to cast our votes, because there is no one worth voting for on 24 November 1985.

We are convinced that the future government will instead be a load on the people's shoulders. The national budget, which should be used for health and education, will be used to purchase consciences and disarm Hondurans. Those "elected," the president and the military elite, will be the ones who will enjoy the future budget of this miserable country.

It is worth mentioning so it can be clearly understood that when we speak of a joint government with all of this nation's positive forces and values we do not mean the group of opportunists who have betrayed the revolution, such as the far-leftist group that Rigoberto Padilla leads from abroad. We do not want alliances with him and a group of 15 traitors who live in the country and spend their time speaking about "revolution" every time they get their "salaries."

We repeat. We do not want alliances with this group that poses as union leaders but does not represent anyone.

The liberal government, which is about to end its term, can be described as one of the most surrender-oriented and most servile governments in the history of this country. Our homeland has been turned over as a colony to the service of the Ronald Reagan government. With his warmongering plans against Nicaragua, he has created and strengthened a repressive structure against the Honduran people.

There is still fresh in our minds the figure of that insane despot, the Central American Pinochet, who said he was a disciple of Hitler's, Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez. He is the creator of the national security doctrine through the death squads, paramilitary groups, clandestine prisons, and all kinds of terror, humiliation, and torture.

People Reported Missing and Murders for Political Reasons

Regarding this, we cannot but demand that the national government and Army proceed immediately to carry out a responsible investigation in earnest to identify, once and for all, those responsible for so many outrages against labor leaders, students, and peasants who have not returned to their homes so far.

A commission must be formed by the most honest people in this country, so that the Honduran people can get a genuine report with no strings attached or reservations, because the report presented recently concluded the investigation and scorned and contradicted what General Walter Lopez Reyes said when he referred to that very matter last month. We believe that the Armed Forces still have time to vindicate themselves.

We present excerpts of an article by the renowned Honduran writer Froilan Turcios by way of a reminder: "Choose. I so demand of you in the name of that most sacred within men's hearts: Leave not future generations without a country. Expose not our beloved Honduras to foreigners' voracity." We also bid you to fulfill our objectives together; both the initial and final goals; the initial goals of this historical phase being the overthrow of the exploiting classes and the establishment of the power by workers, peasants, and middle classes, the crystalization of the anti-imperialistic, agrarian, popular, and democratic revolution, and the achievement of national independence from imperialism; and the final goal being the construction of the socialist society, a phase that all of humanity will arrive at sooner or later.

We advocate a programmatic thesis [tesis programatica] that will strive to defend our national sovereignty from foreign troop intervention; a radical land reform (the land belongs to he who works it); a full-fledged democracy that will respect human life and allow for man's material and spiritual improvement; education that is cost-free, technical, scientific, and popular; the elimination of commercial education [educacion comercial]; that journalists, in their capacity as exploited workers, will attain through struggle a better status through the Journalism Social Security Institute, to which they are entitled; we support morally and with solidarity the medical profession, urging them to remain steadfast and united in their struggle for benefits; we advocate 100 percent salary increases for factory workers; a reduction in the prices of basic grains and the family basket; a 50 percent reduction in the prices of pharmaceutical products; the procurement of healthy and comfortable housing at low prices and without burdensome interest rates.

We close this communique with a revolutionary greeting to the great socialist October Revolution in the land of Lenin, the Soviet Union, where happy workers sing while they work, because there are no exploited or exploiters,

We also convey a greeting to the heroic Cuban revolution, Latin America'a anti-imperialist bastion and example for the world's oppressed peoples who struggle for their liberation. We greet Commander Fidel Castro and the Communist Party of Cuba, wishing it success in its upcoming congress.

We convey a fraternal greeting to the land of Sandino, reaffirming our active solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against imperialism and the Somozist bourgeoisie which has Honduras as its springboard of support.

We greet the Mexican people, the United Socialist Party of Mexico, which together with the Mexican working class, is struggling to build a better life. A greeting also to all the world's peoples who struggle for the establishment of a classless society without exploiters or exploited.

Proleterians of the world, unite! For the unity of progressive and democratic forces toward national liberation! For the defense of national sovereignty against foreign intervention!

No to the war against Nicaragua imposed by U.S. imperialism! No to the adventurous and terrorist actions of the minute group led by Rigoberto Padilla Rush! No to the groups of Somozist mercenaries, and paramilitaries based in our country!

For the establishment and clarification of the crimes and disappearances for which the following military men are responsible: Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, Daniel Bali Castillo, Juan Salazar, Alexander Hernandez, Rafael Canales Nunez, and Alvaro Manuel Flores Ponce.

We urge the Honduran people not to take part in the electoral farce this repressive, antidemocratic government has prepared and will hold on 24 November 1985.

Until the final victory, Francisco Ortega, political committee, PCH

NICARAGUA

EXPLOSIONS REPORTED, LINKED TO U.S. SPY FLIGHTS

PA071526 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1514 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Many listeners have called La Voz de Nicaragua to report that they have heard several explosions, including one a few moments ago. We are carrying out the appropriate investigations so that the proper institutions can report on this situation. It must not be ruled out, although we cannot yet confirm this, that one of the U.S. spy planes is carrying out its usual Nicaragua airspace violations just as it recently did over Cuba and as it did 1 year ago over Nicaragua. Therefore, we will be reporting on this. We cannot rule out that this is a new flight by a U.S. spy plane that in flagrant violation of the Nicaraguan airspace is carrying out its usual missions ordered by the U.S. president.

Caused by Construction

PA072211 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A Defense Ministry source has explained that the explosions that jolted Managua between 0800 and 0900 today were caused by the detonation of explosives by a construction company carrying out work on km 17 on the highway to Masaya.

The explosions made many people in Managua think of a new incursion by the ominous U.S. blackbird that overflew Nicaragua 1 year ago on a spy mission.

OPPOSITION VIEWS LINKED TO REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

PA061809 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] During the discussions on the state of emergency, those who are against the people unmasked themselves. This past Wednesday there were intense debates in the National Assembly to ratify the national emergency decree sent by Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

From the beginning of the discussions, early in the morning, the militants of the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], headed by Clemento Guido, issued pamphlets protesting an alleged irregularity committed by the leadership of the legislative branch for having convoked a meeting to discuss a single issue: the state of emergency.

In the afternoon the PCD delegates left the assembly with the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] opposition. The speeches by the liberals, socialists, communists, and conservatives of the opposition called for the derogation of the state of emergency, it is affecting the individual guarantees of the workers.

The Popular Social Christian Party and the Marxist-Leninist Party maintained a moderate position. They called for a modification of the decree because according to them it affects the revolution. Presenting legitimate arguments, the FSLN representatives made a profound analysis showing that the state of emergency is necessary and pointing out the grave risk of a direct U.S. intervention.

PLI leader Virigilio Godoy Reyes, pretending he is the only leader of those opposed to the revolutionary process, attacked the state of emergency saying that it is not necessary because the commander of the Honduran guards has said that he has returned the arms that Washington had sent to his country. With this statement, Godoy tried to establish that Reagan's aggression has lost intensity when the opposite is true.

Godoy Reyes' position was supported by the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the PCD, and the Communist Party of Nicaragua. The representatives of the FSLN -- Federico Lopez, Commander Dora Maria Tellez, Edgardo Garcias, Julio Marenco, Eligio Palacios, and Glenda Monterrey -- noted that there is a coincidence in the positions of the Godoy group and the Reagan administration alongside the Somozist mercenaries.

RAMIREZ INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PM071507 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 24-30 Oct 85 p 41

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by Neftali Reyes in Managua; date not given]

[Text] [Reyes] Why has the Sandinist government resorted to the state of emergency?

[Ramirez] In the U.S. State Department there is a federal office which administers and distributes the budget resources for financing the terrorist gangs operating from Honduras and Costa Rica. That same money is also being earmarked for tasks which have to do with subverting Nicaragua's internal order, disturbing the country's social life, and destroying the economic effort, which is the only effort that can give us sufficient support in this unequal war which we are experiencing.

So our intention in suspending some of the guarantees contained in the Republic's Constitution is to enable the state to have the legal instruments, within the framework of legality governing the revolution, in order to be able to cope with this situation.

[Reyes] What information do you have concerning this new threat of aggression?

[Ramirez] We have information that a member of the U.S. Government's National Security Council reported during an appearance before the U.S. Congress Security Council on Hemispheric Affairs [as published] that the Reagan administration's immediate plans as regards Nicaragua are to bring about terrorist actions and armed attacks on the outskirts of Managua and against other cities on the Pacific coast.

[Reyes] Are you worried about the international repercussions which the imposition of the state of emergency could have?

[Ramirez] Obviously, in light of these measures based on Nicaragua's jurisprudence which restrict some of the guarantees provided by our country's constitution, a campaign will be launched in the press organs which do not sympathize with our revolution to present us as a repressive state imposing martial law, or as if the country were in a state of siege. None of that is true. Here citizens' lives follow their normal course. We are making the war effort far away from the cities. These internal order measures in no way affect the normal course of the country's economic and social activities.

Sandinist Government Legitimized Itself in Polls

[Reyes] Opposition groups have demanded a national referendum. What is your response as vice president of Nicaragua?

[Ramirez] My country's laws do not allow the holding of a referendum. Moreover, a referendum on the legitimacy or otherwise of the government -- and that is what is demanded by the extraparliamentary opposition which did not take part in the elections -- is not possible, because a legitimate government was elected 4 November 1984 in the presence of hundreds of international observers, and we cannot call that legitimacy into question. As soon as it was accepted that pressure groups should demand a referendum to decide on a government's legitimacy or illegitimacy, the internal order in all the countries which have representative democratic systems would be immediately placed in crisis. And especially when Nicaragua -- which is attempting to consolidate that kind of democratic government -- is suffering an aggression on the scale which we are experiencing.

[Reyes] How do you analyze the severance of diplomatic relations with Ecuador?

[Ramirez] We did not take the initiative of severing relations with the Ecuadoran Government. We have never resorted to that measure in our foreign policy. This is an initiative which came, unfairly and hastily, from the Ecuadoran Government. We aspire to the resumption of relations as soon as possible and the sooner the better. We are both Latin American countries. We have no kind of enmity. The only thing that we deem regrettable is that, thanks to the influence which the U.S. Government succeeds in having on the Latin American countries' international relations, this situation has been brought about. Ecuador was a candidate for joining the Contadora Support Group, which comprises Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and what it has done with this action is to make its entry impossible.

International Public Opinion Should Judge the United States

[Reyes] What do you expect from the proceedings against the United States at the court in The Hague?

[Ramirez] Reagan has already said that he rejects the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and that he will accept none of its rulings. This means that the Washington government knows that our suit, presented in legal terms and with sufficient proof, will necessarily lead to the condemnation of the Reagan administration, which will have to compensate Nicaragua for all the damage caused to our country's economy. We expect a favorable outcome, and if the United States refuses to comply with that ruling, then it will face a much more powerful court than the court in The Hague, which is the court of world opinion and of public opinion within the United States itself.

[Reyes] The Contadora Group is attempting to achieve a final drafting of the Treaty of Peace and Cooperation in Central America before December. Do you believe that this will be possible?

[Ramirez] We do sincerely want a comprehensive agreement on peace in Central America, supported and endorsed by Contadora. We are the main casualties of this war, and so we are the first people interested in peace. But it will be very difficult to secure a genuine peace treaty in Central America until the U.S. Government's desire for aggression changes.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT ON CONTADORA

PA052011 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Document released by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 January 1983, the Contadora Group foreign ministers met on Contadora Island -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. They discussed Central American problems and urgently appealed to all area countries so that, through dialogue and negotiation, tensions could be reached and foundations could be laid for a lasting climate of coexistence and mutual respect among states. The group's foreign ministers met again on 11 April and agreed to pay a joint visit to the capitals of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

On 21 April, a joint meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers was held in Panama City.

On 11 and 12 May, a fourth meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers was held. They discussed the following: A. The Costa Rican government's request to form a commission that would observe the situation at the border with Nicaragua. B. The debate at the UN Security Council convoked by Nicaragua. C. The agenda for the next Contadora meeting.

On 28-30 May, a joint meeting of Contadora and Central American foreign ministers was held. The regional situation was examined and four large areas were considered: The conceptual framework, the political and security problem, execution and control mechanisms for the accords achieved, and economic and social objectives. In addition, it was agreed to form a technical group with representatives from the nine countries. This group was to gather information and propose procedures to deal with problems that had been identified.

On 28-30 May, the first meeting of the technical group formed by the Contadora and Central and Central America deputy foreign ministers was held. The meeting discussed the agenda approved by the nine foreign ministers during the previous meeting.

On 14 July, the sixth Contadora foreign ministers meeting was held. They drafted an agenda for the summit meeting of the group presidents, which would be held in Cancun 16-17 July of the same year. In Cancun on 16 and 17 July, the Contadora Group president met and issued a statement on peace in Central America. The presidents expressed concern over the rapid expansion of the Central American crisis in view of an escalation of violence, increasing tensions, border incidents, and the threat of an armed conflict that could become generalized. The presidents appealed to Latin American countries to identify with the group's peace efforts.

On 19 July, the Fourth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, Nicaragua first responded to the Cancun Document. Six-point response. 1. Immediate signature of a nonaggression accord between Honduras and Nicaragua. 2. Absolute cessation of supply of arms to belligerent forces operating against other countries. 3. Cessation of military support and the use of any territory to launch aggressions against an area government. 4. Commitment to respect the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in domestic matters. 5. Cessation of economic discrimination against any country of the area. 6. Suspension of military exercises in the area.

On 28-30 July in Panama the seventh meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers and third meeting of Central American foreign ministers was held. The Central American foreign ministers expressed their acceptance and support of the Cancun statement.

On 26 and 27 August, the second meeting of the technical group was held. During the meeting, the agenda and the mechanisms for the next joint meeting were worked on.

On 7 to 9 September, the eighth meeting of Contadora foreign ministers and the fourth meeting of Central American foreign ministers was held. They drew up a document of objectives that gathers diverse opinions, identifies areas of agreements, and confirms fundamental commitments to establish peace, democracy, stability, and cooperation for economic and social development in the Central American region. This document constitutes a foundation for the negotiation that must be carried out soon.

On 20 October in Panama a meeting of the technical group comprised of the Contadora deputy foreign ministers was held.

On 21 and 22 October, the ninth meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers was held. The purpose was to prepare the working document that will permit progress in the development of the commitments contained in the document of objectives. They urged the governments of the area to sign the commitments established in the document of objectives. They asked other states with interests in or links to the region to refrain from undertaking actions that hinder the peace efforts, and they asked the international community to exert all its political influence to prevent the threat of war in Central America.

November [no date given], Washington: The tenth meeting of Contadora foreign ministers and the sixth meeting of the Central American foreign ministers was held. The meeting was held in the framework of the annual OAS assembly and with regard to the implementation of the document of objectives and the agreements that might permit its implementation.

1 and 2 December, Panama: The meeting of the technical group to lay the groundwork for the agreements to implement the document of objectives takes place. Only Nicaragua took specific proposals.

20 and 21 December: The Contadora foreign ministers met for the 11th time. They prepared the proposal entitled Norms for the Implementation of the Commitments Assumed in the Document of Objectives. This covers aspects of regional security, politics, and joint actions in the economic field.

1984

31 January to 1 February: Meeting to install a working group which included the presence of the technical group of Contadora and Central American countries.

27 to 29 February: Second meeting of the working commissions.

(?5 to 7) April: Third meeting of the working commissions. Nicaragua brought up factors that have an effect on the worsening of tensions in Central America. The massive presence of U.S. troops, military maneuvers, mining of harbors, etc., was pointed out.

23 to 29 April: Fourth and last meeting of the working commission. Specific census was reached in each of the areas.

9 June: Contadora presented to the Central American governments the draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

15 July: Nicaragua presented to Contadora its observations and commentaries. Nicaragua accepted the document as a working document.

24 to 27 August: Meeting of the technical group of Contadora and Central America. Each country formulated its observations and commentaries.

7 September: Joint meeting of foreign ministers. A copy of a new revised document was presented. It viewed internal affairs as commitments to their own peoples. It did not include an interventionist verification and control mechanism and it prohibits international military maneuvers.

On 21 September, Nicaragua expressed its decision to sign the revised document. It is the only country that does so.

1985

8 and 9 January: Meeting of Contadora foreign ministers. In a statement, Contadora urged the Central American governments to show their political will by fulfilling the commitments established in the 9 September 1983 Document of Objectives. It also urged the United States and Nicaragua to intensify the Manzanillo dialogue.

On 14 to 15 February [as heard] the meeting was suspended due to the disagreements among the countries over the agenda.

11 to 12 April: Meeting of high-level representatives of governments of Central America and the Contadora Group.

The meeting had the objective of defining mechanisms to implement and guarantee the substantial norms included in the document, in particular, with regard to verification and control in the security field.

14 to 16 May, Panama: Meeting of plenipotentiary representatives of Contadora and Central America. They discussed the topics dealing with the commitments on the cessation of the arms race, foreign military presence, arms traffic, irregular forces, direct communications systems, joint security commissions, and aspects related with the political commitments in the area of detente and national reconciliation and matters linked to economic and social commitments.

22 July: Meeting of foreign ministers to evaluate events in the Central American area. The following actions were deemed necessary: 1. The Contadora deputy foreign ministers would visit the Central American countries to gather opinions and observations on the pending topics in order to conclude the perfecting of the document. 2. Actions for easing of tensions. 3. They invited the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to begin in Panama a bilateral dialogue within the first 10 days of August. 4. Call for a dialogue between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua, present a report to the UN secretary general, and gather Latin American support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

3 to 5 August: The Contadora deputy foreign ministers visited Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

24 to 25 August: Formation of the Support Group.

12 to 13 September: Meeting of Contadora and Central American foreign ministers. In this meeting, the Contadora Group presented a new version of the document. It was agreed to hold a meeting of plenipotentiaries for negotiations beginning on 7 October and with a 45-day period of permanent and unpostponable work.

7 to 11 August: Meeting of Contadora and Central American plenipotentiaries to discuss pending points in the new document as identified in the 13 September communique. Honduras and El Salvador presented substantial and in-depth modifications to the document.

17 to 19 October: The second meeting of plenipotentiaries is held within the framework of the 45-day deadline. Nicaragua presents proposals on international military maneuvers and control and reduction of armaments within the framework of the principles of the Document of Objectives and the revised 7 September document. It also presents a proposal consisting of an additional protocol to the document addressed to the U.S. Government with specific commitments with regard to renouncing its aggressive policy against Nicaragua in order to create basic conditions that will permit Nicaragua to conduct transactions in the field of military development.

ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION OBSERVED

Balaguer Lambasts U.S.

FL072110 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Speech by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the communist party Secretariat at the ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, held at the Lazaro Pena Theater of the central organization of Cuban Treade Unions, in Havana -- live]

[Excerpts] The USSR's policy of peace and social progress is radically different from the intention of the most reactionary sectors of imperialism to increase the arms race by extending it to space, developing new weapons systems and, if possible, unleashing a new world war that some persons think can be won. Faced with the greatest danger that has ever confronted humanity, the hope for future peace is based on the power of the USSR and on its ability to maintain the strategic balance achieved in the years following World War II.

If we examine the events of the past few months, we find that the international situation is even more fraught with danger. While the USSR adds new proposals to its preceding multiple disarmament proposals, and takes unilateral measures such as the suspension of nuclear weapons tests, the moratorium on medium-range missile deployment in Europe, and even the reduction in the number of these weapons to the same number deployed in June 1984, the United States insists on its plans to militarize space, and NATO continues the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The United States simultaneously insists on its policy of acting as world policeman, and on continuing its aggression against Nicaragua and its intervention in Central America with the goal of imposing its will on the peoples of that region. In the Middle East, it continues to support Israel's aggressions against the Arabic peoples, and openly supports the counterrevolutionary bands in Angola despite world outcry rejecting the apartheid regime. In carrying out this policy, U.S. imperialism acts dangerously, permitting itself openly to carry out acts of state terrorism that violate all the norms of international law and the UN agreements.

The imperialists completely forget the lessons of history and try to impose their aberrant points of view. The irrational, absurd, and bullying position of imperialism also refuses to analyze serenely and objectively the need to seek a pathway to a solution to the unfair relationship that rules international economic relations. They also refuse to provide a solution to the foreign indebtedness of Third World countires, whose peoples find themselves in an impossible situation.

The present policy toward our ocuntry that the U.S. Administration is following shows they have not learned the lessons of the last 26 years. They are still thinking of destroying the Cuban revolution. They have intensified their economic blockade. They make threatening statements of aggression against our homeland. They have unleashed a radio campaign of counterrevolutionary propaganda against our country. They irresponsibly and provocatively violate our airspace, as they recently did with their pirate-like overflight of the SR-71s, which our entire people energetically condemn. They have not stopped threatening us for even one moment. And whenever an imperialist governor or politician of the United States says anything about the possibility of patching up the differences between Cuba and the U.S. Government, it is always with the ridiculous condition that we must break our ties with the USSR. They are out of touch with reality! The ties bewteen Cuba and the USSR will never be broken! [applause]

Today, we can proclaim with pride that the friendship between Cuba and the USSR will become stronger and deeper every day. The ties between our peoples will pass into history as proof of the beginning of a new era for humanity. Eternal gloria to the party of Lenin! [audience responds with shout of "gloria"] Long live the great socialist October Revolution! Long live international proletarianism! [audience responds with "long live," applause]

USSR's Katushev Speaks

FL071955 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev at the ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, held at the Lazard Pena Theater of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, in Havana -- live in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades Jose Ramon Machadeo Ventura, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jorge Risquet, Jesus Montane, Roberto Viega, Jose Ramon Balaguer, esteemed officials at the presiding table, esteemed comrades. The Great October Socialist Revolution constituted a crucial event in world history which determined the main direction and tendencies of world development.

In contrast with capitalism, where millions are forced to live a deplorable existence without hopes of improvement, socialism, in a historically brief period of time, created for the entire Soviet people all necessary conditions man needs and deserves.

The problems of human rights, freedom and democracy, relations between citizens, and society have been subjects of great ideologic struggles in the contemporary world. In order to distract the attention of the peoples from the acute social problems created by capitalism with its law of the jungle — where only the strong ones survive, where unemployment, hunger, and racial discrimination prevail, where humiliating professions corrupt man spiritually and physically -- imperialist propaganda has begun a fierce, slanderous, and hypocritical campaign on the alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, it is as impossible to block the sun with one finger as it is to eclipse socialism. The truth always prevails.

Can it be denied that the Soviet Union was the first one in human history to proclaim the rights of the exploited working people and to guarantee constitutionally in reality rights? Can it be denied that the Soviet Union proclaimed and truly guaranteed the right of the countries to self-determination, to the creation of a sovereign state, to peace and development free of oppression, and the rights of trade unions and other social and mass organizations of labor groups and others? Can it be denied that the international socialist experience not only defends a large number of rights and democratic freedoms but also guarantees, as it develops, its complete fulfillment?

Because the right to work has been guaranteed in socialist countries unemployment has been eliminated. In the USSR, trade unions, state organs, and the people's control strictly watch for the fulfillment of legislation which guarantees the citizens' rights to work and rest, social welfare, and medical services. Soviet housing codes regulate the assignment and use of the housing, whose numbers are constantly on the rise.

What is the picture in the capitalist world? In the United States, the wealthiest capitalist country in the world? There, the financial oligarchy, as a dominant class, especially the representatives of the industrial-military complex practically burst with huge profits, mainly obtained by exploiting workers and other countries.

There, the socioeconomic strategy of the ruling elite is based on the formula of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. There, the uncontrolled arms race of the Reagan administration is paired with a systematic reduction of social programs. In the last 4 years in power, the U.S. social program reduction amounted to over $110 billion, consumer prices increased by 31.4 percent, workers' real salaries decreased by 5 percent. There are 35 million citizens who live under the official poverty level in that country. All this is a backdrop to the fact that the United States, by speculating with the dollar and interest rates, in practice has ransacked the entire world, especially developing countries whose foreign debts have increased to astronomical levels surpassing $900 billion. All this is accompanied by repression of political freedom and other basic rights. In the United States, it is much safer to glorify civil freedoms than defend them, according to U.S. political mills.

With socialism came an unprecedented new type of international relations, relations which are being developed among socialist countries. Its sound foundation is the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the solidarity of classes, friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid to carry out the building and defense of the new society, equal rights and respect for each country's freedom and sovereignty.

These relations have been materialized in the socialist community. This is the basis of the structure and development all spheres of 25 years of existence of Soviet-Cuban relations. In the most diverse fields of industry, agriculture, science, and technology, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other fraternal countries are carrying out a comprehensive economic integration program. Experience leads us to the conclusion that our joint work in our relations of camaraderie is a powerful influence in the social development of each of the brother countries.

Like the Cuban people, we are proud of completed industrial projects and of those under construction. They are true symbols of Cuban-Soviet friendship. Among them, the Jose Marti steelworking plant, the Santa Clara mechanic plant, Holguin's sugar mill called "68th Great October Socialist Revolution Anniversary", Mariel's Maximo Gomez and Santiago de Cuba's Antonio Maceo Thermoelectric plants, Cienfuegos' nuclear power plant and oil refinery, Punta Gorda's Che Guevara nickel plant, and others. Soviet specialists work hand in hand with the Cubans showing internationalism and a spirit of camaraderie. [applause]

Last year, the Soviet Union and Cuba signed a long-term program until the year 2000 for economic, scientific, and technical development. This program offers still greater possibilities for carrying out labor's international socialist division, and for the future development of the economic potential of the two countries.

The foundation of the multiphased cooperation between the USSR and Cuba is the unity of ideology, and the main political objectives of our brother parties, and the total trust and understanding among its leaders Comrades Gorbachev and Fidel Castro. [applause] This is confirmed by the recent visit to Cuba of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze, who brilliantly showed our friendship and desire for mutual cooperation and camaraderie.

Proletarian and socialist internationalism currently inspire fraternal and comradely feelings not only among leaders but also among millions of Soviets and Cubans, and create an atmosphere of mutual interest in the successess of the two countries in the workplace, favoring socialism and defending its achievements. We inherited internationalism from the great Lenin. We have never betrayed him and never will! [applause]

U.S. imperialism is the center of world reaction. It is there precisely from where war threats come . Attempting to obtain world control it stubbornly declares entire continents as areas of vital interest. The bloody war against Vietnam, the long blockade against Cuba, the violation of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people, the intervention of Lebanon, the armed occupation of the helpless Grenada, the aggressive actions against Nicaragua, are only some of its numerous crimes. This is why in human history, U.S. imperialism is eternally condemned by public opinion.

Imperialism's greatest crime, and mainly U.S. imperialism's crime against other countries is the nuclear and conventional arms race which has reached unprecedented proportions. The arms race, which provides profits for monopolies, represents an unbearable weight workers have to carry. It stops development of countries which have undertaken the path of national independence. That race is ultimately directed to undermine the Soviet Union's economy and halt the glorious progress of socialism in the world. But those efforts are all hopeless. The Soviet Union is determined to work against the arms race in earth and its extension into space. We do not only say it but we act accordingly. We have unilaterally decided not to be the first ones to use nuclear weapons. We have established a moratorium on any kind of nuclear explosions. We have stopped the deployment of mid-range missiles in Europe. Comrades, the brother Cuban people are also struggling to achieve new triumphs in production and defense and they are doing so under difficult conditions. The economic blockade continues. Imperialist threats and provocations of U.S. spy planes continue. Subversive radio stations, Miami's mercenaries, third rate writers and counterrevolutionary dregs of society rant. Despite of all their ranting, socialism advances. Nobody will be able to intimidate the heroic people of Cuba on their road to socialism, from success to success, by the Communist Party headed by Fidel Castro, an outstanding political personality of our times. [applause]

The solidarity and support of the world progressive forces are with Cuba's fair cause. The Soviet people, 1 day before the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, again express their solidarity with the brother Cuban country and their willingness to strengthen the achievements of socialism in this Cuban soil. [applause]

Viva socialist internationalism! [Crowd shouts "Viva!"]

Viva the Great October Socialist Revolution! [Crowd shouts "Viva!"]

Viva the unyielding Soviet-Cuban friendship! [Crowd shouts "Viva!"]

Central Event Held

PA072304 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The central event on the occasion of Red Sunday, which is being celebrated today in Cuba to salute the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, was held at the Antillana Steel Enterprise here in the capital. Those present at the event included Jorge Risquet, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member; Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions; Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; and Soviet Ambassador in Havana Konstantin Katushev.

In a speech delivered on this occasion, Veiga stressed the infinite ties of brotherhood between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union, noting that together we will continue along the path to communism. He added that at this point, the Soviet Union is a bastion for world peace, explaining that all that Cuba does in the areas of production and defense seeks to preserve the force and prestige of socialism.

On his part, the Soviet ambassador stressed the tradition of solidarity between our two peoples as well as the magnificent bilateral cooperation, which has led to important economic and social advances.

More than 2.5 million workers from all over Cuba voluntarily participated in this Red Sunday drive. Participants also included thousands of children, students, retired people, and housewives.

FAR Observes Anniversary

FL080022 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The FAR has celebrated the 68th anniversary of the triumph of the October Revolution with a military ceremony held at the Tomb of the Internationalist Soviet Soldier. The ceremony was presided over by Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and FAR vice minister, and Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Cuba.

During the ceremony, a group of Soviet military advisors were decorated with the internationalist combatant medal, second class, by order of the council of state.

The ceremony concluded with a military review in which units of the FAR and the territorial troops militia participated.

CASTRO SAYS U.S. HINDERS CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE

PA072244 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Prospects of a peaceful solution in Central America will continue to be poor as long as the United States insists on attempting to solve the problems in the area through military actions, Cuban leader Fidel Castro said during an interview granted to the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK. Castro added that as long as Washington continues to seek a military solution, a political solution will not be feasible in El Salvador or Nicaragua.

Moreover, Castro added that a U.S. military intervention in any Latin American country would be an incredible mistake because it would be like playing with fire in a powder keg.

The Cuban president denied that his country provides military aid to revolutionary movements in Latin America. He added, that it does, however, extend political and moral support to them. Castro pointed out that at this time, Latin America's priorities should be the abolition of the foreign debt, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the development of economic integration.

During the interview, Castro added that one of the most shameful periods in U.S. history has been the almost 27 years of hostility toward Cuba, during which the modern Goliath has turned against David, and David has been the winner.

Questioned about the relations between the revolution and the Catholic Church in Cuba, Castro emphasized that there is now a more constructive approach by both parties, not only to coexist, but also to achieve some form of cooperation.

OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF NEW LASER RADAR GIVEN

PA062340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2108 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Beginning tomorrow, Thursday, Cuba will place in operation a new laser radar of the "SBG" type. It will be put into operation at the satellite tracking station of the Academy of Sciences' Geophysics Institute, which is located in eastern Santiago de Cuba.

According to reports, the system was built in collaboration with the Soviet Union and East Germany, and its research operations will be integrated into the plans of the "cosmos" program of the socialist countries.

The available information indicates that the new radar makes it possible to measure more accurately the distance to the scientific satellites; it will collate data obtained from other radars of the "intercosmos" program -- of which three are located in Latin America -- during geodynamic, geological, and seismological research.

The system is regarded as being "of high technological and technical complexity" and will be operated by Cuban, Soviet, and East German specialists.

UN DRAFT ON TERRORISM DEVELOPED WITH COLOMBIA

PA050450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0036 GMT 5 Nov 85

[By Silvia Odoriz]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Nov (EFE) -- Diplomatic sources have told EFE that Colombia and Cuba are merging their respective drafts on a resolution at the United Nations against terrorism, so that the text will condemn all types and motivations, including state terrorism.

A third draft to prevent international terrorism, presented by the Western group and other countries, including Spain and the United States, has been delivered to the UN General Assembly.

A diplomatic source from the Western countries has told EFE that they object to the Cuban draft because of the inclusion of state terrorism.

According to the Western countries, a state can commit spiteful or illegal acts, but it does so violating norms, contained either in the UN Charter, such as the ban on using threats of force against another state, or international or domestic principles of human rights, and that is what the courts are for.

The sources said the topic of terrorism, which has not yet been defined legally, implies complicated political connotations, which would be hard to reconcile at a multilateral level. However, because of the scope and seriousness of terrorism, it deserves to be dealt with politically.

According to Latin American sources, the Western countries' objections to the inclusion of the term state terrorism, which is defended mainly by the communist countries, are not in harmony with the use the United States makes of the term when it labels actions conducted by countries like Libya or Cuba as state terrorism.

According to diplomatic sources, the Colombia-Cuba talks agree on a common text to seek to strengthen the Third World's position, and to allow developing countries to negotiate from a better vantage point with Western countries in order to agree on a joint draft on terrorism. Western diplomatic sources claim one of the problems in arriving at a joint draft is France's opposition to any resolution which would limit its capacity to grant political asylum or to give preferential treatment to people who might be classified as terrorists. Meanwhile, Great Britain contends that there should be no refuge for terrorists. Spain stresses the advisability of all countries ratifying and implementing existing international agreements and the need for international cooperation. The sources claimed that Spain would be very pleased with the drafting of an international legal document to fight terrorism. The diplomatic sources claimed that the Western group supports the dadere aut punire [as received] thesis of "handing over or punishing."

The three drafts on terrorism condemn the loss of human lives and deplore the insidious effects that violent acts have on international cooperation. They also urge states to adopt domestic measures aimed at ending international terrorism rapidly and definitively, and to harmonize their domestic policies with international agreements.

The Cuban draft also condemns the policies, methods, and practices of terrorism, particularly state terrorism, in international relations.

The Western group urges states to abstain from abetting, instigating, or organizing the commission of acts of civil disorder or terrorist acts in other states.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BIRD TO SPEAK ON 'POOR PERFORMANCE'OF CBI

FL071710 Bridgetown CANA in English 1535 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Nov 7, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Foreign Minister Lester Bird is expected to propose new mechanisms for an economic relationship between the United States and Caribbean countries when he addresses a human rights award ceremony in St Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands [USVI] on Saturday, official sources here said.

The sources said Bird will examine the decline of the 13-nation Caribbean community and the poor performance of Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a two-year-old trade and aid plan devised by the U.S. to help its allies in the Caribbean and Central America.

The Antigua and Barbuda deputy prime minister was critical of the CBI when it was first proposed. Both he and his father, Prime Minister Vere Bird, are known to be unhappy about the CBI's performance, particularly what they regard as its failure to help the less developed countries of the Caribbean with infra-structural development.

Bird is also expected to propose means by which the United States could make a meaningful impact on Caribbean development and stability.

The Caribbean American League, which is behind the USVI function, sponsors an annual humanitarian award to a U.S. Virgin Islander and invites a distinguished personality to deliver a feature address. They asked Bird to speak on U.S.-Caribbean relations.

DOMINICA

REAGAN, BLAIZE PRAISE DOMINICAN RELATIONS

FL071430 Bridgetown CANA in English 2007 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 6, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has lauded the immense contribution made by his Dominic counterpart, Eugenia Charles, to the cause of freedom and democracy.

In a message to Roseau on the occasion of the island's seventh anniversary of independence, Blaize also said that his countrymen will always remember the valiant and exemplary contribution of the government and people of Dominica to the liberation of Grenada.

Dominica joined other Caribbean countries and the United States in invading Grenada two years ago, following a military coup there. Forty Dominica policemen who took part in the operation were presented with medals during this week's independence anniversary activities.

United States President Ronald Reagan was also among many leaders and organisations which sent congratulatory messages to Dominica. Reagan said that U.S. Dominica friendship has been forged by facing challenges and working together to ensure the future of democracy, individual freedom, and economic progress.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT, LABOR UNION DIFFER ON STRIKE EFFECT

FL071540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1408 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Nov 7, CANA -- The government and a labour union differ about the effect of a five week old agricultural workers' strike.

Sources at the state-owned Grenada Farms Corporation (GFC) say the strike is as good as dead, but leader of the Grenada Manual Maritime and Intellectual Workers' Union (Gmmiwu), Sir Eric Gairy, claims the action is still hurting. Of the 23 state farms, Gairy told CANA, 17 are on complete strike and none are working at full capacity.

The GFC sources dispute these figures without giving any of their own. They said the government, which threatened to fire striking employees, has hired new workers and the effect of the industrial action is diminishing. The sources point to the fortnightly shipment of bananas as indication that things were beginning to return to normal.

The first shipment, after the strike began on October 1, fell from an average 33 tons to only 11.9 tons, but the next two increased to 28 and 30 tons respectively. Production of other key export crops was not yet at full capacity, the sources conceded, but they added the work force was being increased gradually.

Geest Industries, Ltd, the buyer of Grenada's bananas, confirmed the upward trend in exports. A spokesman for the company said the estimate of the fortnightly overall shipments is 320 tons and the first shipment, after the strike started, suffered more than a 10 percent fall to 284 tons. The two shipments since then have jumped to 324 tons and to 332 tons. The 10 government farms which grow bananas normally produce about 10 per cent of each shipment, the spokesman said. Nine of those farms contributed to the last shipment and the production is almost back to normal.

Gairy said there are 42 privately-owned farms in Grenada but Gmmiwu was not concentrating its attention on these, because the union has indications that farmers are willing to meet the demand for a daily wage of EC11 and 12 dollars a day for women and men respectively, but they are afraid to offend the government. Gairy said the union is trying to have a meeting with government to discuss the matter and he has already had talks with Ben Jones, then acting prime minister.

Left to the Minister of Agriculture George Brizan, he said, there would be no meeting because it appears he regards the strike as a matter of politics, but my talk with Jones leads me to believe we will have a meeting with government to resolve the matter.

Gairy, a former prime minister and an opposition party leader, said his union has never asked employers to pay the full economic wage which, he said, would be about EC38 dollars per day. What the union asked for was a figure which took into consideration the fact that the worker has a piece of land to grow something to supplement the wage received, and he considered the present wage demands to be reasonable.